THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,138. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—First Page—Sixth column.
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BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
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COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
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COUNTRY BOARD—First Page—Sixth column.
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HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—Eleventh Page—Third column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Second Page—First column.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Sixth column.

BENNETT BUILDING.

BENNETT BUILDING.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

DIRECTORY.

Rooms. BASEMENT.
1—Lawrence & Co., Bankers.
2—J. N. Sayre, Gentlemen's Furnishings.
3—H. D. Dumont, Stationer.
4—C. W. Smith, Law Books.
4—Thomas M. Lynch, Wines.
Edwin L. Irion, Cigars.
5—S. Davenport, Hatter.
6—Baum & Friedman, Tailors.
FIRST STORY.
Unlet. Very eligible for Banking and Insurance.
SECOND STORY.
1—McMahon & Morse, Lawyers.
2—W. H. O'Dwyer, Lawyer.
A. Buckingham, Lawyer.
T. C. Pinckney, Publisher.
3—J. Herrick Henry, Lawyer.
4—[J. E. Ludden, Lawyer.
5—Northwestern Life Insurance Company.
L. S. Benedict, Agent.
6—Homer S. Nelson, Lawyer.
Krastus Cooke, Lawyer.
7—Albert B. Card, Lawyer.
(Part to let.)
8 } Chamber of Life Insurance,
10 } Charlton T. Lewis, Secretary.
11 [
12—McCarthy & Chalmers, Lawyers.
13—Cook & Nasau, Lawyers.
H. B. Ferguson, Lawyer.
J. M. Cavanaugh, Lawyer.
14—M. W. Weld, Lawyer.
International Collection Association.
S. G. Derrickson, Manager.
THIRD STORY.
1 } Judge Sutherland.
2 } F. M. Scott, Lawyer.
3—Fettritch & Cardwell, Lawyers.
J. S. Hanson, Lawyer.
4—H. Heim, Lawyer.
Dudley L. James, Lawyer.
E. James, Lawyer.
5—Sheridan, Bonynge, Cochran & McEwen, Stenographers.
6—Rhina Bloomer, Real Estate.
G. H. Cook, Real Estate.
7—Briggs & Fellows, Lawyers.
J. B. Aitken, Lawyer.
8—W. C. Traphagen, Lawyer.
C. Matthews, Lawyer.
W. H. Ryan, Lawyer.
E. T. Gardner, Lawyer.
W. G. Wilson, Lawyer.
W. Durack, Lawyer.
9—F. McFadden.
10—Williamson & Peters, Trustees of Estate of White.
11 } Harrison & Strong, Lawyers.
12 } A. E. Woodruff, Lawyer.
13—W. H. Bergholz, Civil Engineer.
Pelham and Portchester Railroad Company.
FOURTH STORY.
1—Thornton & Earle, Lawyers.
2 } Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.
3 } Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Lawyer.
4—Henry Wehle, Lawyer.
5 } S. Sultan, Lawyer.
6 } G. Goodwin, Lawyer.
E. Fuehrer, Lawyer.
7—To let.
8—Hawkins & Crook, Lawyers.
Furroy & Butzel, Lawyers.
G. H. Balcau, Lawyer.
9—Crary, Weiler & Schenck, Lawyers.
T. O'Brien, Lawyer.
10—S. H. Williams, Lawyer.
11—Chauncey Shaffer, Lawyer.
1—C. H. Glover, Lawyer.
Fred. W. Kerney, Attorney and Counsellor.
12 } Lockwood & Crosby, Lawyers.
13 } S. Buhler, Lawyer.
14 [
FIFTH STORY.
1—L. Skidmore, Lawyer.
John D. Crane.
2—Stuyvesant Bank Receiver.
3—Wakeman & Latting, Lawyers.
4—T. B. Wakeman, Lawyer.
5—J. B. Roe, Lawyer.
6—International Publishing Company.
Jules Bery.
7—Fitch & Fitch, Lawyers.
G. Fuller, Lawyer.
8—Hascall & Stetson, Lawyers.
E. G. Stedman, Lawyer.
9—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.
10—S. H. Steele, Lawyer.
W. H. King, Lawyer.
C. A. Lydecker, Real Estate.
C. E. Lydecker, Lawyer.
11—F. & J. A. Reed, Lawyers.
12—Byrne, Everett & Co., Lawyers.
13 } Walsh, Halbert & Eckerson, Lawyers.
14 [
SIXTH STORY.
1—John Townshend, Lawyer.
A. Nicholson.
2—R. Logan, Scotch Granite, &c.
3—O. W. Carpenter, Lawyer.
John T. Hall, Lawyer.
4—G. P. Webster, Lawyer.
Jefferson Clark, Lawyer.
6—John A. Knight.
7 } Janitor.
8 [
9—M. F. Eller, Lawyer.
10—C. A. Lane, Lawyer.
Smith & Dean, City Surveyors.
11—S. W. Van Ricken, Lawyer.
12—T. H. Baldwin, Lawyer.
13—Charles D. Barrow, Lawyer.
Fenton, Cochrell, Lawyer.
13 } Henry A. Gildersleeve, Lawyer.
14—G. S. Barrington, Lawyer.
U. W. Tompkins, Lawyer.
T. H. Milner, Lawyer.
Two passenger elevators running all the time.

PERSONAL.

FOURTH AVENUE CAR—FROM CITY HALL ABOUT five; one of two ladies; brown dress, reading book. Address NEXT, Herald Uptown Branch office.

IF MRS. WILLIAMS, FORMERLY OF 124 SULLIVAN street, will send her present address to ARTHUR, box 190 Herald office, she will hear something to her advantage.

KISSES.—PERFIDIOUS MONSTER! HOW COULD you do so? I am going away and must see you, write me at once. LITTLE PRECIOUS.

LAWYER—I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER. Send your name and address. W. M.

MR. JESSE VEAL, OF WILLENHALL, ENGLAND, is requested to send his address to his nephew, ALFRED VEAL, William B. Forrest's, Madison avenue, Frankford road, Philadelphia.

MR. HUTCHINS, OF HUTCHINS' PRINTING HOUSE, Hartford, Conn., please call at my office to-day at 3 P. M., important. A. W. RICHMOND, 1,193 Broadway, room 17.

SIBI—WHERE ARE YOU, TORTOISE? WRITE TO me this week. You know where. MERCURY.

YES; THIS MORNING, AT 10¾ O'CLOCK; YOU understand. OWLS

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—THE FIFTY-first anniversary meeting is transferred from Philadelphia and will be held in the Academy of Music, New York, tuesday evening, May 18. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. William P. Paxson, superintendent of Missions in the Southwest; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., New York; Rev. Henry Martyn, Souder, D. D., Brooklyn, and Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Louisville, Ky. A choir of several hundred children and adults, under the leadership of T. E. Perkins, will sing. Tickets given at No. 10 Bible House. Reserved seats, 25 cents.

A STOUNDING SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS DE-scribed at the Spiritual Conference, Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday, at 10½, 2 and 7½ o'clock. Quartet singing morning and evening. The public invited.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. William N. Dunnell, rector, Henry street, corner of Scammel, New York.—Services every sunday morning at 10½, and every Sunday evening at 7½. The rector will preach.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTY-FIFTH street, near Lexington avenue, Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Subject of discourse Sunday morning—"Orpah and Ruth; or Affection and Faith." Evening—"Small Trades, mea."

AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESsive Spiritualists, 55 West Thirty-third street, New Broadway.—Mr. E. V. Wilson lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2½.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS!—OSCAR HUGO preaches in the morning in Forty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue; in the evening in Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church, Eighteenth street, above Eighth avenue. Subject—"Our Bible and Our Public Schools—Touch Them Not."

AT GALLATIN HALL, FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn, C. B. Lynn will speak at 7½ P. M. for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists. "The Practical side of Spiritual Themes." Ten cents fee at the door.

ASSOCIATION HALL, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, A corner Fourth avenue.—Rev. Jas. F. Elder, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, will preach on sunday evening, May 9.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-A fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Rev. J. Johns, of England, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening; young people's prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening; seats free; strangers welcome.

BEECHER AND TILTON PHRENOLOGICALLY B considered by Professor GRAHAM, Pythagoras Hall, 136 Canal street, May 10, 11. Spiritualists phrenologically considered: marriage. Commence 8. Admission 25c. Public test examinations.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIAtion.—The next regular meeting will be held on Monday evening, May 10, 1875, in the Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago—"The Model for the Sunday School Teacher"—and Rev. W. H. Leavell, of Jackson, Miss.—"The Sunday School as an Agency in Forming Christian Character."

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing street. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sunday school at 9½. A. M. Prayer and conference meeting every Tuesday evening at 8. The public is cordially invited.

BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD CONFIRMATION IN the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER STREET, near Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. Deems at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject, "The Three Crosses." Strangers welcome. Committee on Hospitality meets strangers at the door.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH AVEnue, above Forty-fifth street.—Morning service, Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue. JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor. SUNDAY MORNING, at 11. "Sentimentalism Mistaken for Religion." EVENING, at 7:45. "The Rest Attainable in this Life."

COUPES, LANDAUS, TOP WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, depot Wagons, top and no top pony Phaetons, Clarences, &c., of every description, at VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S, 110, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Broadway.—Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk.—"services morning and evening. Morning subject—"When, Where, by Whom and by What Authority was the Name Christian First Given to the Disciples of Christ?" You are cordially invited.

EGLISE REFORMEE FRANCAISE, CALVARY chapel, Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—Next Sunday morning, at 10:45, the Rev. R. Borel will preach on "La Lassitude de la Vie." Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The DEDICATION of the new church edifice, CORNER OF FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, will occur SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1875.

Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. J. WILSON, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly.

Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. VERMILYE, ADAMS, PAXTON and others.

Service WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock in Lecture Room, entrance, on Fifty-fifth street.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST FORTY-sixth street.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaching Sunday morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; Sunday school, 9 A. M. Strangers welcomed at each service.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, TWENTY-NINTH street, west of Ninth avenue.—Rev. Robert Cameron, pastor, will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sunday morning, at 10½, subject, "Shall the Public Schools Become Papal or Christian?" service at 7½ P. M. Subject, "A Great Man's Mistake."

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS NEW LECture, "Now and Then," at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, May 13, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Gough intends going to Europe, and this will probably be his last lecture in this city. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Nichols, Bligh's, 826 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., 14 Bible House; Gurley's, 312 Fourth avenue, and the principal bookstores.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, CORner Seventy-seventh street.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject, "God's Unrecognized Presence"—Genesis ii., 16. Strangers cordially welcomed. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WEST Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Service on Sabbath morning and evening.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST M. Mission Baptist church, corner Laight and Varick streets, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF SCOTCH Presbyterian church, Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will preach to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Fifty-third street Baptist church. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

REV. JAMES H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH IN the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues, Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Communion of Saints." Evening subject—"Balaam—The Love of Money." Seats free.

REV. I. B. MERWIN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH IN the old Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV WILLIAM H. THOMAS, PASTOR OF BERKman Hill Methodist Episcopal church, East Fiftieth street, between First and second avenues, will preach Sabbath, May 9, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free and strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., subject, "The Summer and the Winter Fire;" 7½ P. M., "The Young Man." The public cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Fifty-third street, near Broadway, Rev. James M. King, pastor. Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject, "Definition of Protestantism and Romanism."

"THE RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE LABOR Question" will be discussed before the American Labor Reform League, on Sunday forenoon, afternoon and evening, at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.—Rev. James Bonaparte Hawthorne, pastor. Subject—Sabbath A. M., "Blindnesses to Spiritual Development;" 7:45 P. M., "God's Record Books." Baptism after evening sermon. Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE PULPIT OF THE SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN church of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Reed's, will be occupied by Professor Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, to-morrow morning.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York will be celebrated on Thursday evening, May 9, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be presented. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Johnson, rector of St. Mary's church, Brooklyn. All interested in the spiritual welfare of seamen are invited to attend. Service commences at 7:45 o'clock.

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, Rev. William Lloyd.—Morning, "Behold the Lamb of God" evening, "The Fearless Three, or, True Manhood;" communion on at 3 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, between Ninth and Seventh avenues.—The pastor, the Rev. George D. Mathews will preach to-morrow forenoon, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

Y. L. C. A.—REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., WILL DELIVER the last lecture of the free course for young women, Monday, May 10, at 8 P. M.; subject, "Books and Reading." 61 Irving place.

10TH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—18 M. S. Terry at 10:30 A. M., on "The Sabbath;" Oscar Hugo, at 7:45 P. M., on "The Three Strongholds of American Liberty."

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A VALUABLE PACKAGE OF PAPERS. The owner can have the same by describing and paying for this advertisement. Mrs. IRENE MACREADY, No. 104 East Fourteenth street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, A BLACK LEATHER trunk, between Thirty-second and Seventy-eighth streets; hour between 7 and 9 o'clock. The finder will be rewarded $5 by leaving it at 124 East Thirty-second street.

LOST—A CAMEO RING, IN A SLEEPING CAR. $5 reward for its return to office of NOYES, WHITE & CO., corner Church and Leonard streets.

LOST—A BLACK LACE VEIL ON WEDNESDAY about 2 P. M., from Ninth street and Second avenue to Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, on street or Fourth avenue corner. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to SCHARLES BROS., 1,140 Broadway.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 50 WEST SEVENTEENTH street, small lady's gold Watch. $15 will be paid for its return there and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 24TH April, a Memorandum Book. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving at the address on the cover.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT SEVENTH AVENUE AND Forty-second street, a Scotch and blue Terrier Slut, named Nelly. Return to stable No. 247 West Forty-first street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TILL ONE P. M., AND DECLARED STIPULATED WITH HERALDS AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING, AT 1,265 BROADWAY AND 930 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS; OFFICE OPEN ALL NIGHT. HARLEM OFFICE, 2,220 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF 124TH STREET; ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED TO 7:30 P. M. AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY, NEXT DRAWING MAY 8. A Madrid government authorized scheme. Prizes cashed and information given. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street. Post office box 3,316.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTtery, Havana plan; Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers. For circulars of information address their authorized agent, J. CLUTE, 153 Fulton street, Knox Building.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State Lotteries, Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers.
KENTUCKY STATE, EXTRA CLASS 155—MAY 7, 1875.
51, 14, 15, 2, 39, 25, 16, 73, 45, 43, 1, 22, 54.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 77—MAY 7, 1875.
24, 64, 36, 69, 4, 5, 43, 25, 58, 60, 54, 21, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 306—MAY 7, 1875.
19, 78, 33, 58, 12, 72, 17, 49, 8, 52, 7, 42, 65.
SHELBY, CLASS 372—MAY 7, 1875.
40, 13, 32, 5, 69, 24, 1, 31, 7, 2, 10.
J. S. SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.; Post office box 2,781, New York.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON, & CO., AGENTS FOR Kentucky State lotteries, drawn daily.
Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every 17 days.
Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn May 29, 1875. Prizes cashed. Information furnished and circulars sent, by addressing PARKS & CO., 180 Broadway, room 4; Post office box 5,272. Private office attached. Office hours 7 A. M. to till 7 P. M.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Drawings every 15 days. Next drawing May 8.

One Prize of	$100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
Two Prizes of $10,000 each	20,000
One Prize of	5,000
Ten Prizes of $1,000 each	10,000
326 other Prizes amounting to	270,000

Prizes cashed. Circulars with full particulars, sent free. F. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALanced and closed; posted up to date; statements drawn and procured fixed by job or day. Address R., box 3,432 Post office.

CASH GIFTS $300,000—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE number drawing, May 29. Circulars of information sent free. BATES & CO., 196 Broadway.

CONFIDENTIAL AND COMPETENT AID OFFERED to honest embarrassed debtors to adjust and procure settlement with creditors. Money advanced to aid an honorable discharge. Address CAPITALIST, box 3,370 Post office.

DISEASES OF MEN AND IMPORTANT MEDICAL and Surgical Cases a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near Twenty-ninth st.

FOR India Rubber Horse Shoes,
instead of iron ones, an old Vienna firm wants the exclusive right of sale for the Austrian Empire and the Danubian Principalities; if necessary, the patent rights will be secured for the countries above named. Please address D. E., box 2,685 Post office (care of Messrs. Haasenstein & Vogler), Vienna, Austria.

FIRMAN'S BEAUTIFIER FOR THE COMPLEXION—A great remedy for making the skin clear and pure; will remove pimples and blotches; it is a perfectly harmless compound, being composed entirely of return of money guaranteed if satisfaction is not given; price $1 per bottle, sent C. O. D. Address H. FIRMAN, 185 Fifth avenue.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—$483,000 IN PRIZES EVERY fifteen days.

One prize of	$100,000	One prize of	$8,000
One prize of	25,000	Two, $10,000 each	20,000
One prize of	5,000	Ten, $1,000 each	10,000
111 prizes, $500 each	55,500	7:5, $3.0 each	214,500

Prizes cashed. Circulars of information free. Highest price paid for Spanish gold and Government securities.
10 Wall st. (rear basement), N. Y. Post office box 4,665.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
$480,000 distributed in prizes May 8.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000
2 Prizes, each of $10,000	20,000
1 Prize of	5,000
10 Prizes, each of $1,000	10,000
826 other Prizes, amounting to	270,000

Circulars of information furnished free. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. Spanish Bank Notes, Doubloons and government securities purchased.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.
(Authorized by special act of the Legislature.)
For the Benefit of the University of Paducah.
$300,000 to be distributed among the holders of Tickets.
FIRST PRIZE, $50,000.
The drawing to take place at Covington, Ky., May 29, 1875.
No discount on Prizes—Every Prize paid in full.
SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Managers.
Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 Prize of	10,000 is	10,000
5 Prizes of	5,000 are	25,000
10 Prizes of	2,500 are	25,000
50 Prizes of	1,000 are	50,000
50 Prizes of	500 are	25,000
50 Prizes of	250 are	12,500
100 Prizes of	100 are	10,000
5,000 Prizes of	10 are	50,000

Approximation Prizes.

4 of $3,000 approximating to $50,000 are		$12,000
4 of 1,000 approximating to 20,000 are		8,000
4 of 1,000 approximating to 10,000 are		4,000

5,280 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves $5; Quarters, $1 50.
Remember, that every Prize is drawn and payable in full, without deduction. These drawings are never postponed, but take place regularly the last Saturday of each month. Send for circular.
Address all orders to
SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Covington Ky.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY—HAVANA PLAN Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers; next drawing May 29. For circulars and information address JOHN H. BOOTH, Agent, 73 Nassau street. Post office box 3,697 New York.

K.—OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY State Lotteries, Simmons, Dickinson & Co., Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 154—MAY 7, 1875.
53, 42, 45, 54, 46, 67, 14, 64, 60, 75, 58, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 316—MAY 7, 1875.
9, 62, 55, 48, 68, 61, 73, 74, 75, 2, 63.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 402—MAY 7, 1875.
31, 68, 85, 14, 6, 15, 60, 26, 37, 59, 51, 24.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 400—MAY 7, 1875.
50, 39, 9, 40, 13, 17, 55, 45, 33, 76, 69, 56, 54.
Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, room 6, first floor, rear office, or Post office box 4,969.

K.—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTtery, on Havana plan, drawn May 29; also Royal Havana of Cuba, drawn May 8. Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or box 4,969 Post office.

LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS. English body Brussels, $1 50 and $1 75. English and American tapestry $1 00 and 1 12½

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK MUTUAL GASLIGHT Company, northeast corner Fourth avenue and Sixteenth street, Union square, New York, May 3, 1875.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mutual Gaslight Company for the election of 16 directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

PEEKSKILL CEMENT GRAVEL USED FOR FOOT and road ways of Central and Prospect parks; also at Washington, Newport, &c.; delivered anywhere. HOWELL, 336 West Nineteenth street.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND LITHOGRAPHIC Printing, of every description, done at low rates by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING COMPANY, 218 Broadway, New York.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE HOME for the Friendless will take place on Wednesday, May 12, at the Church of the Disciples (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's), at 6 o'clock P. M.
A large representation from the twelve Industrial Schools will be present and participate in the exercises.

$300,000.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, single numbers, May 29, 1875. $100,000 Missouri State May 15, 1875. B. NATHAN, No. 6 West Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$300,000.—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMbers. To be drawn May 29, 1875. A liberal discount to dealers. B. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt street, New York.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—ONE SETTER AND ONE POINTER, thoroughly broken; warranted to point back and retrieve; will be sold on their merits in the field; Setter Pups, Newfoundland and St. Bernard Pups; from mammoth stock. Blue and Tan Pups, good Rat Dogs of all breeds, good Watch Dogs of all breeds.
H. GARDNER, 111 South Fifth avenue.

THE TURF.

AT FLEETWOOD PARK.—FIRST SPRING MEETING; premiums $13,500, May 18, 19, 20, 21, 1875.—First day, purse $1,000, 2:50 class; same day, purse $2,000, 2:26 class; second day, purse $1,500, 2:31 class; same day, purse $1,000, double teams, for horses that never beat 2:30; third day, purse, $1,500, 2:34 class; same day, purse $2,500, 2:24 class; fourth day, purse $1,000, 2:39 class; same day, purse $3,000, 2:20 class. Entries close on Monday, May 10, at 9 P. M., at Johnson Bros. See particulars in Turf, Field and Farm and Wilkes' spirit. All communications to be addressed to DARIUS TALLMAN, JOHNSON BROS., Fleetwood Park.

AT FLEETWOOD PARK—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 3 P. M. prompt.—Match for $1,500; Join Doty entered m. Saratoga, to wagon; H. Kelly, bl. g. Ingomar, in harness; John Rogers, br. g. Billy, in harness; mile heats, best 3 in 5. Same day, sweepstakes $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. M. Myers names bl. g. J. Case, jr.; Thos. Lee, bl. g. Judge Sedan; T. Curry, s. g. Benson; John Timothy, br. g. Judge Beebe. Macomb's Dam Bridge open for travel. JOHNSON BRO's., Proprietors.
DARIUS TALLMAN, Superintendent.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS WILL BE SOLD at the NEW YORK TURF EXCHANGE, 167 West Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, every morning and evening during the week on the running races at Nashville, Tenn. Entries and results by telegraph. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD THIS DAY A and every day and evening this week on the running races at Nashville, Tenn. JOHNSON'S Pool Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Full returns received each day by telegraph. French Pools close at 2:45 P. M. W. H. & T. B. JOHNSON.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD THIS evening on the running races at Lexington, Ky., at the New York Turf Exchange, 15 West Twenty-eighth street. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

GRAND SPRING TROTTING CIRCUIT.
Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Hartford, Providence and Boston.
Premiums, $72,000.
For programme and particulars see "Spirit of the Times."
Special notice.
Owners and drivers are hereby notified that no entry of any description from and after the 15th inst. will be received, notwithstanding they may propose to effect their reinstatement before the day of the race. A splendid style; was never on a track but once, and then turned it in 2:35; with four months' handling will trot in 2:30 or better; cost the present owner $1,200; now sold only on account of departure for Europe, and warranted sound and kind; also set of single Harness and Road Wagon. Address, &c.

TOP SIDE bar wagon, by Broome street Brewster.

THE SPEEDY bay trotting mare Ella Mortimer, sired by Billy Hambletonian (son of Rysdyk's), out of Minnie Walsh, by Clarion (sire of Old Pub. 15¾ high, 6 years old; without exception one of the finest bred, best looking mares in the city; trotted last fall in gentlemen's five-year-old race, to road wagons, second by a head, in 2:43¼; in proper condition to go at any good day and track; is no puller nor lugger; afraid of nothing; sold to close the estate of the late C B Adams, and is warranted sound and kind.

TOP PONY Phaeton, by Geo. H. Close.

TOP DEPOT Wagon, by Vanderpoel.

HANDSOME BAY gentlemen's Road Horse, got by Ethan Allen, 15¾ high, 6 years old; a prompt, game and extra stylish driver; can trot in two minutes or more, or nothing; can be driven by a lady with perfect safety; will prove a prize to any one that gets him, and is warranted sound and kind.

TOP FULL spring Wagon, new.

PARK PHAETON, by Brew-ter & Co.

GEN'LEMAN

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MEDIUM SIZED FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, Seventy-eighth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; price low. Apply to owner, 229 Broadway, room 30.

PLANS AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY BILLS, Circulars and every kind of Printing furnished at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway.

TWO ELEGANT FOUR STORY DWELLINGS, WITHIN one block of Central Park; one $22,000, one $35,000; built mostly by day's work; two Floors to let in a private dwelling. WM. BEDELL, 308 West Fifty-eighth street.

East Side.

AN EXTRA SIZED LOT, 25X124 ON NORTH SIDE SEVenty-ninth street, near Third avenue; horse and all ready for building; neighborhood well built up; suitable for French flats or private Dwelling; will sell cheap and on easy terms, or will give a Builders Loan. JAS. R. WATERBURY, 31 Nassau avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

HARLEM.—A COSEY LITTLE TWO STORY HIGH stoop brick Dwelling, 21x45x100; all improvements; worth $9,000, for $6,300; pleasant home; one-sixth rents. BENJ. BROWNE, 2,297 Third avenue, corner 125th street.

West Side.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, CORNER NINTH AVENUE and 125th street, Dyckman estate; will sell at a bargain; easy terms. Inquire of H. WALLACE, 420 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, A very attractive English basement brown stone House; price $24,000; would take in exchange property in Jersey or Westchester county, worth about $7,000, in part payment. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR TO LET, FURNISHED, the three story high stoop medium sized House 147 West Twenty-second street, near sixth avenue. Apply on premises from 10 to 4.

58TH STREET, WEST OF PARK.—THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, $45,000; fifty-eight feet front, Sixth avenue cars; a wonderful four story first class brown stone House; send for list.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and Fifty-first st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE, THE PREMISES 180 and 182 West Twenty-seventh street; terms easy; Jew real estate brokers please keep away. I have other Property for sale cheap, but no one need call on me that is not a REAL ESTATE BONA FIDE BUYER. B. CODDINGTON, 238 West Twenty-seventh street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A MODERN FIVE STORY TENEMENT and store, in perfect order; fully occupied; annual rental $3,000. Apply to T. WERE, No. 4 Pine street, room 19.

MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES WILL FIND it to their interest to obtain estimates from the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, before having their printing done elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEgotiated quickly, confidentially and to fairness; leasing and conveyancing punctually executed; large experience; moderate terms. REED & CO., 335 Broadway.

THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN STONE, in Fiftieth street, for sale cheap, on easy terms; to let also. H. IMMEN, 205 East Fifty-third street; from 3 to 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF FULTON AND ORANGE STREETS. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. ON SUNDAY, FROM 8 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS AND AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN STONE Dwelling on Brooklyn Heights, 16 rooms; splendid order; extra grounds; grand location; rent $2,400; other rent $2,000; $2,100; $1,800; $1,500; great rent reductions. WYCKOFF, 64 and 66 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—IN BENSEN STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, five minutes' walk from Wall street ferry, a large brown stone House, containing 16 rooms; handsomely furnished throughout; heated by steam and has all modern improvements, making it a first class residence; also a stable in connection with same, for two horses and house for coachman, &c. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, 164 Broadway New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 14 ROOMS, ALL IMprovements; three acres lawn and garden, stable, fruit and shade trees; a beautiful home; to let or sell $800. MONAGHAN & CO., 14 Park place.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, two elegantly furnished Houses; all modern improvements; a fine grounds; delightful river views; rent low; season or year. S. EMERSON, 6 9 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, COUNTRY RESIdence partly furnished; good garden, choice fruit; everything in good order. Address J. J. DRAKE, Rye, N. Y.

TO LET—A FRAME HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements with stable and wagon house attached; remaining lease of ground 19 years; house situated at Adamsville, five minutes' walk from Fordham or Tremont depot; rent $640. Address ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham.

TO RENT—AT THROG'S NECK, NEAR PELHAM Bridge, several handsome Villas, have water fronts on the sound; fine shade trees, good bathing, bathing and boating facilities; also very desirable Residences, that will rent low to first class parties. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., 16 Chambers street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET AT JERSEY CITY—HANDSOME 2 AND 3-story brick Houses containing from 6 to 10 Rooms each; all improvements; good location near ferries; rent from $20 to $30 a month. JOHN M. GIBSON, 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A RARE CHANCE.—A CHOICE FARM OF 42 ACRES, in Bucks county, the warden of Pennsylvania, for sale, with stock, crops, &c.; very rich, smooth land; running water, fine, substantial buildings; stone dwelling, large barn, carriage house, piggery, smoke house, &c.; nice orchard, choice fruit; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; one mile from a large, flourishing town; 1¼ hours from Philadelphia; mile and 44 passenger trains daily; 3½ hours to New York; a beautiful home in the country; first class neighborhood; the gentleman 45 years; price, including two nice Horses, six Cows, 20 Chickens, carriage, Harness, two Wagons, Farming Implements and Tools, only $8,500; one-half cash, balance easy. Apply to EUGENE WALKER, 119 East Seventeenth street, New York, or address GEORGE L. WALKER, Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.

A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE AT BERGEN Point will be disposed of at a sacrifice to a cash customer; location first class. Address HAMILTON, box 140 Herald office.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, 28X8 IN PERfect order; range, hot and cold water, &c.; with 18 acres of land or more if required; 24 miles in New Jersey, near railroad depot; will be sold cheap. P. BOOKHOUT, 98 Liberty street, New York.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, ALL modern conveniences, 13 rooms; commanding superb overlook; lot 9 x 250; only $8,500; one hour from city. J. D. CONDICT, 145 Broadway.

AT METUCHEN, NEAR DEPOT, HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, rent $330, for sale, $4,400; also House 5 rooms, rent $220, for sale, $2,500. MEEKS, 34 Pine street.

AUCTION.—TWO SMALL FARMS, 16 MILES FROM city, Central Railroad, Jersey, May 8, 2 P. M., on premises; $1,250 and $1,500. Apply to owner on premises. W. E. PARISH, 189 Broadway, room 2.

A NICE FARM OF 71 ACRES, IN METUCHEN, N. J., 25 miles from New York, will be sold cheap, $6,500; can take part payment in N. Y. city property. Call on or address JOHN GREANEY, 79 North Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

A DESIRABLE TWO STORY, BASEMENT, DOUBLE Cottage, with verandahs front and rear, commanding the finest water landscape views on Staten Island; 1½ acres; carriage house, $3,500. DARRIN, 20 Broad street.

A FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE ON EASY terms, 100 miles from New York, 3 miles from depot; good buildings and good blue flagstone quarries, 20 acres clear; would exchange for property in Twenty-third or Twenty-fourth ward of New York. Address to CHRISTOPHER RIPPINHAM, 309 West Thirty-seventh street, New York.

CHATHAM, N. J.—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, furnished, to rent; 10 rooms; fine garden, shade, icehouse, stables; three minutes from depot; grounds comprise 2½ acres; $350. H. M. CONDICT, 145 Broadway.

CONSULT B. W. HITCHCOCK ABOUT OWNING YOUR own home and being independent of landlords. Thousands have done it; why not you? Cash and balance in three years, will pay for a Cottage and Lot, built to suit you. Examine plans. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., at 255 Third street, corner Forty-first street.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.—To rent, the House lately occupied by Mrs. Henry Scott; will be rented already furnished; the house is pleasantly located on a corner of two streets; is large, and it is in every respect well adapted for a first class private boarding house, or for a private family. Apply to JAMES HOLLY, 35 Nassau street, New York.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR by year. Lists now ready. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

ENGLEWOOD.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, $600 to $1,200, season or year; bargains for sale; Palisade view; front Lots; near station on the Mountain House; several fine Places to exchange.
KELLY BROS., 189 Broadway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, A GOTHIC COTtage, delightfully located, containing 12 rooms, well furnished, together with stable, carriage and coachman's cottage; the place is one of the most desirable in Rockaway and commands a fine view of the Ocean, and is every way suited to add to the comfort of a private family seeking a summer resort within easy access of the city. Apply to H. C. YALE, 20 Franklin street, New York.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY Seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester county; has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, 150 Broadway, north floor, room 4.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN POINT, A CORNER PLOT of ground, 75 feet front on avenue D, 133 feet on Nineteenth street (south side); stove will be sold very low. For further particulars address G. C., box 3,664 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., AN ELEGANT Plot of Ground, containing 18 acres; good, high, healthful location; will be sold in one piece or in two country seats or nursery, would sell in two or three plots if desired; convenient to horse cars, Prospect Park, Bay Ridge ferry to Wall street and proposed new South side Railroad; title perfect; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of DAVID C. BENNETT, Bay Ridge, L. I.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—COUNTRY SEAT IN Westchester county, one hour from city; also one on the banks of the Hudson. Reference, WM. H. DUNNING, 20 Nassau street, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STUDIO TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER 31. INQUIRE at No. 35, Young Men's Christian Association building, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT STORE, IN BEST business location, suitable for any business; first flat spot for large basket and willow ware manufacture, or carpets, oilcloths and furniture—none in the neighborhood. Also Floor to let. Inquire at 316 Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS, FIRST FLOOR, STORE, at No 17 South Fifth avenue.
T. J. GIBBONS, 50 Bond street.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS OR BOARDING, LARGE four story Dwelling House, 57 West Thirtieth (Amity) street, corner South Fifth avenue and Amity street.
T. J. GIBBONS, 50 Bond street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A COMPLETELY AND THOROUGHLY FURNISHED House, on Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street, to let; to first-class order; immediate possession; to a good tenant rent reasonable.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 68 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE RENTED TO A small family at about half rate—Three story high stoop, all in complete order. Apply for permit, &c., to owner, No. 341 West Forty-fourth street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, 667, NEAR ST. THOMAS' church.—Lease for sale; this is one of the most desirable medium sized houses on the avenue.
F. H. AMIDON, 220 Fifth avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NINETEENTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Part rent taken in board; good references required. No incumbrance preferred. Address H. V. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOUSE 40 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Madison avenue, in fine condition; fronted, &c.; rent $300 per month; servant in charge. Inquire at 161 Wall street.

THE VERY COSEY HOUSE NO. 23 EAST TWENTY-fourth street to rent, furnished, to a private family. Apply to A. LINDSAY & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY BROWN stone House, with all the improvements; also, unfurnished, a two story and basement House, in a good location. Inquire at No. 145 East Seventy-eighth street, corner of Lexington avenue; low rents.

$2,100.—A FURNISHED FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, on Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway; immediately; owner going abroad to Europe. One on Forty-fourth street, cheap.
O. DWYER, 1,236 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO RENT, THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House No. 26 East Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; every improvement and convenience; in fine order; with possession.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—TO RENT, ON WEST SIDE, SEVERAL SMALL Houses, at moderate rents, with nice brick stables near by; very suitable for a boarding house.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A SMALL MODERN HOUSE, DOWN TOWN, WITH all improvements, to rent, at a reduction of $150 from last month. Apply immediately to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE—FOR ONE FAMILY only; gas, water, heater and range; 161 West Fourth street; rent $700. Grocer at corner will show the house.

A.
ONLY $950 RENT.
The cheapest House in the city.
Suitable for small family; range, heater, bath and modern improvements; cellar to cellar. Apply premises 252 West Forty-third street, from 9 to 11, or
POTTER BROTHERS, 4 Warren street.

A.—MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTIETH street, to let, unfurnished, very low; others in close by; second floor, $40; third, $35.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

AT $1,200—A 3-STORY AND FRENCH ROOF, HIGH stoop, brown stone House; 14 rooms; all improvements; good neighborhood, 111 East Thirty-fourth street.

A GREAT BARGAIN—BEST HOUSE IN NINTH street; three story high stoop brown stone front; every improvement; easy terms.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

EXCELLENT LOCATION, 30 WEST THIRTY-THIRD street—To rent unfurnished House, suitable for private family; has 15 rooms and is in excellent order. Apply on premises.

ONLY $1,400 A YEAR FOR A HANDSOME FOUR story brown stone private Dwelling in Sixty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, 20x80; worth $1,700.
F. ZITTEL, 1,426 Third avenue.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A FULL SIZE FOUR story brown stone high stoop House, in a desirable location and in thorough order; will be rented very low. Address HOUSE, Herald office.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY full size House No. 89 Clinton place, Eighth street, near Fifth avenue; rent low to a prompt tenant; possession can be had immediately. Apply to GEO. J. BYRD, 414 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED AND IN PERFECT order, at a very low rent, for five months from June 1, three story brown stone House. Forty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
W. C. FLANAGAN, 153 Bowery.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, VERY LOW, WHOLE OR Part of the very desirable Residence No. 522 Seventh avenue, corner Forty-first street; four avenue cars; all improvements; $1,200. Owner, No. 723 Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street.

TO LET—FOR $600 OR WILL SELL EXTREMELY low; very easy terms; three story high stoop, with every modern convenience; in most excellent order; 123 Sixth street, near Lexington avenue, keys at 200 Third avenue.

16 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—FIRST, second and Third Floors to let; splendid apartments for business purposes; every improvement for private residences; location central; references inquire within.

$1,000 PER ANNUM.—TO RENT, THE DESIRable House, No. 49 East Fifty-second street, near Madison avenue. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, with a genteel private family, without board, in a central location, above fourteenth street, wanted by a gentleman. Address LAWYER, Herald office, stating lowest price and other particulars fully.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET BY A private family. Inquire at 217 East Eleventh street.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR; three rooms; bath attached; singly or together; suitable for party of gentlemen; others on third floor; private family; references. 74 Lexington avenue.

A HANDSOME PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, AND two newly painted and furnished Chambers to rent to gentlemen, without board. 22 West Twenty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue.

AT VERY MODERATE TERMS.—A CHOICE OF Rooms, with private family, with every endeavor to make everything cheerful and homelike; every convenience. 230 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TWO rooms; will separate if desired; all improvements; house small and private. 68 Prospect place, corner of East Forty-third street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, 22, OPPOSITE CAFE BRUNswick and opening on Madison Park.—Fine large light room, pleasant suit, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; all large and airy.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, to one or two gentlemen or lady and gentleman; also a room for a private family; 129 Bond 121 West eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth ave

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM; two smaller Rooms; low rents; location first class 11 Eleventh street, near Broadway and st. Denis Hotel.

A PARLOR FLOOR, BATHROOM AND KITCHEN to let; also a Bedroom for a gentleman; also Second Floor (three large rooms), neatly furnished; will divide and let singly; very reasonable terms. No. 9 East Fourth street, between Broadway and Lafayette place.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, private French family at 52 West Twenty-sixth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, $10 TO $12 per week; parlor floor, $15; also, large corner suite of Rooms for housekeeping. Inquire of J. M. CHRISTALLER, real estate office, 17 Abingdon square.

FOR HOUSEKEEPING—COMPLETELY FURNISHED Sitting Room, with closets, light Bedroom, Kitchen, with water; $7 per week. Private house, to genteel party, near First street, Hoboken; 10 short Blocks from ferry.

HALF OF PRIVATE HOUSE—PARLOR FLOOR AND other Rooms, Kitchen and range, if required; rent reasonable. Apply at 147 East Sixteenth st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF THREE Rooms (parlor floor); all conveniences and small Room above; family private; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West Twenty-ninth street, four doors west of Broadway.

PARTIES WISHING DESIRABLE, PLEASANT, FURnished Rooms, in a good location, may find such in the family of a refined widow lady. 61 East Twenty-first street.

ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED—GAS, &C., AS LOW as $3 50 per week. 75c. per day; elegant sitting room restaurant attached, correspondingly low prices. 679 Broadway, one door north Grand Central Depot.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, NO. 103 East Twenty-fourth street, corner Fourth avenue. Inquire at the door.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TWO NEWLY AND handsomely furnished Rooms (over parlor floor; also two very nice hall Rooms; family private; only gentlemen need to apply. 36 West 21st st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK PARlor floor, second floor and third floor, together or separately; would suit ladies or gentlemen. Apply at No. 7 Great Jones street, second floor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR ON SECond Floor; all modern improvements; very pleasant; would suit two gentlemen or man and wife. Apply at No. 16 East Fifteenth street, near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, ENtire Second Floor. Part of third and front Basement, to family of adults. Second floor rooms to a party or gentlemen, in private house 228 West Eleventh street; terms reasonable; location central.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR GENTLEMAN only, at No. 2 Nelson place, between Waverley place and West Eighth street, one block from Broadway.

WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET—FOR housekeeping; rent from $4 $7 to $8 per week; splendid location. 1,209 Broadway, between thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen; fine restaurant second door; location central; references exchanged.

17 TH STREET, 104 EAST, BETWEEN UNION square and Irving place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; references.

18 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.
Newly furnished Rooms
to let for lodgers.

19 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—VERY PLEASANT and desirable Rooms, handsomely furnished; also Parlors on first floor; quiet private house; superior location; permanent parties desired; accessible to hotel.

143 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE Gramercy Park Hotel.—An elegantly furnished Room on second or third floor of first class brown stone house.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT OR BACK PARLOR, BATHroom, $16 per month; private family; also location, 832 East Broadway, fourth street, first brown stone house from Second avenue.

A.—TWO NEAT FLOORS, 180 EAST FIFTY-FIRST st., street, near Lexington avenue to let; parlor kitchen and 3 bedrooms each; gas fixtures, wardrobes, &c.; $25 and $28 per month.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THE HOUSE A they occupy, will let a Floor or the entire House to a private family. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, 558 Sixth av.

BASEMENT TO LET TO A PRIVATE COUPLE. 22 Bayard street, near Bowery.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED FLAT, EIGHT ROOMS, to rent, for summer; moderate rent; every convenience, bath, &c. 262 Sixth avenue, third flat.

ELEGANT FRENCH FLAT, OVER EQUITABLE Savings Institution, Sixth avenue, corner Twelfth street, 80 feet deep, 6 front rooms; rent $50 monthly. Inquire in the bank.

ELEGANT PARLOR AND BASEMENT FLOORS AND Servant's Room, all complete for housekeeping, in new brown stone house, No. 229 East Sixty-second street; three adults occupy balance of house. Apply on premises.

NEAT, IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, NINE ROOMS; all modern improvements; will let low to good tenant; in complete order; conveniently located to cars. Inquire at 28 Charles street or corner store.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT part furniture. Inquire at No. 6 Ashburton place (Perry street), between Greenwich avenue and Waverley place.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, ONE OR TWO Floors; rent low to a good tenant. Apply on premises, 57 East Forty-fourth street.

TO RENT—UPPER OR LOWER PART OF A FOUR story brown stone House, excellent condition, suitable for a physician, rent moderate. Inquire on the premises, 217 East Thirteenth street, near Third avenue.

UNFURNISHED, FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ROOM on and Bedroom, all complete for housekeeping, $7 per week, or $11 per month. No. 338 West Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

10 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Broadway—Desirable Apartments for residence or business purposes for $8, $16 and $18 per month. Apply as above, third floor, room 4.

13 WASHINGTON PLACE, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway—All the House except parlor floor and part of basement to let, together or separate.

145 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue.—Unexceptionable location; brown stone House, newly painted; part or rent taken for rooms or two adults, with or without board. Apply on premises.

100 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER Sixth avenue.—First French Flat; every improvement; seven rooms; 63 West Twenty-fourth street, corner Fifth avenue, four light Rooms. Inquire of S. RICH, 74 Murray street.

FOR SALE.

ALE PUMPS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, WITH all the improvements; low prices.
J. M. WHITFIELD & SON, Warerooms 262 Water st.

A WELL PAYING, LONG ESTABLISHED MILLinery and Fancy Goods Business for sale cheap, on account of ill-health of the proprietor. Address W. W., box 10 Herald office.

A FINE TEA STORE—DOING A PROFITABLE CASH A business, for sale, at a great bargain; also Meat Markets, Fish Markets and cheap Grocery Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A COFFEE AND CAKE RESTAURANT FOR SALE A cheap; one of the best and large Restaurants, Hotels, Cigar Stores, Confectioneries, Bakeries, Liquor Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, A exchangeable for a small House or Lots. Apply to H. K. THURBER & CO., Reade and Hudson streets.

A DOWNTOWN BILLIARD ROOM, SIX TABLES and Sample Room, for sale—Sure fortune; or corner Liquor Store; advertiser having the two, will sell one. Agent, LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP A on account of selling; Lease; elegant Fixtures; Lease; established ten years. Address G. M., No. 6 Centrum place, Brooklyn.

BAKERY FOR SALE, CHEAP.—RENT LOW; ALL 10 improvements. Inquire on premises, 1,043 Second avenue, third floor, or address 1,043 Second avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—A PLACE OF BUSINESS FOR sale, opposite the Central Park, with rent free until the first of May. Inquire at corner of Sixty-fifth street and Fifth avenue.

CIGAR STAND—83 NASSAU STREET, FOR SALE, through unforseen circumstances; average takings $35 per day. Cash required $700.

COAL YARD AND BUSINESS FOR SALE OR TO Lease.—Twenty years established; 5% loss; everything complete; central location. Apply to C. FOSTER, 655 First avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A FINE PHARMACY. ON Broadway, low for cash; possession given immediately. Apply to E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William street, New York.

FOR CHEAP PRINTING CALL ON THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS WINE AND LUNCH Room, near new Post office. For information apply at 1,120 third avenue.

FOR SALE—FANCY STORE; IN A GOOD LOCAtion, with a well selected stock of Fancy Goods, Small Wares and Confectionery; good reasons for selling. Apply to JAMES NEWELL, No. 757 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER, BEST FITTED BARroom, corner of Broadway, Fifteenth ward; entire building, four story; doing a good business; reason for selling owner has other business. Apply to owner, at Hotel, on the Sound; $800; near New York; 20 trains and two steamboats daily. Full particulars, Frankfort House, 202 William street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER STORE, LEASE AND FIXtures, corner of Broadway, Fifteenth ward; doing good business; reason owner leaving city. Also Hotel on the Sound, $800; near New York; 20 trains and two steamboats daily. Full particulars at Frankfort House, 202 William street.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, THE WELL ESTABlished Lumber and Coal Business of the undersigned, with Lease of Yards. Apply at office, 47 Dock street.
J. E. & W. P. MILLARD.

FOR SALE—A FANCY STORE AND AGENCY FOR Butterick's Patterns; at a bargain. Third avenue, between 142d and 143d streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER'S SHOP, situated on one of the best avenues in the city. Inquire at 504 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE AS GOOD AS NEW; also one Singer's Sewing Machine. Apply at 502 Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Thirty-first streets.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR Stores on Second avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street; low rent; lease; owner positively going out; retiring from business. Apply in the store, or to CARSTAIRS McCALL, 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HANDSOME LONG SHOW Counter with large Plate Glass; suitable for gentlemens' or city goods. Apply at 96 Greene street, first loft up stairs.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS or good Security—The Fixtures, complete, with Gas Fixtures, Counters, &c., suitable for a first class business; facilities to cut, cure and smoke 50 hogs daily; no better stand for rough stuff. Particulars of P. J. S., 30 second avenue.

SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—WITH LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures. Apply at 141 Thompson street.

SHOWCASES AT REDUCED PRICES—THE LARGEst assortment of all styles and shapes in the city, at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, 148 Chatham street.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF STAtionery and toy Store, with large Paper Route, cheap. Inquire at the office of the CHURCH GAZETTE, 153 Read Liberty-ninth street.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS DISsolving view apparatus, complete for advertising or exhibitions. Inquire of PENROSE BROS., Broadway, corner Walker street, up stairs.

TO CATHOLIC PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, A LONG established Practice in a large New England city. Address, with reference as to professional standing and character, MEDICO, Pilot office, Boston, Mass.

$100.—FOR SALE, THE GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of a butter, egg and cheese Store, with two Rooms to let over; family living over a good cash business with fair profits on a very small capital. Inquire in store 8.9 Ninth avenue.

MACHINERY.

AN OTIS SAFETY HAND POWER ELEVATOR, suitable for carriage manufactory, for sale cheap; in good order. Inquire at F. OSGOOD & CO.'S, 124 East Fourteenth street.

BAXTER STEAM ENGINES—FROM 3 TO 10 HORSE power, constantly on hand.
D. D. RUSSELL, 18 Park place, New York.

DEALERS IN MACHINERY, MANUFACTURERS and others needing Printing, can have it done in the best style by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE 50-HORSE HORIZONTAL TUBular boilers, 16 feet long, 4 feet diameter, 63 4-inch tubes; one Engine, 15-inch bore, 24-inch stroke; all in complete order. Apply to P. LORILLARD & CO., 16 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—ENGINE 18X36; WRIGHT'S PATENT CUT off, with boiler pump and connections in perfect order. CAMPBELL & FERGUSON, 149 Baxter street.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines, 3 to 12 horse power; 10 Lathes, 2 Iron Planers, 5 Milling Machines. Call on or address A. C. FULLY, 59 Dey street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—15,000 FEET OF STEAM Pipe, from 1 inch to 4 inch, at 263 West street.
D. G. SIMMONS.

FOR SALE—A 10-HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENgine, one Hoisting Engine, one 22-inch Turning Lathe, 16 feet bed; one 16x8 feet bed.
JAMES McLAREN, River street, Hoboken, N. J.

PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINES, WITH RECENT improvements; slide valve and cut-off Engines, from 3 to 30-inch; Boilers of all kinds. Ames' Portable Engines. New Wide Gauge Mills, Bunnell Engines, &c. HAMPSON, WHITEHILL & CO., 38 Cortlandt street.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE—WORKS BY STEAM power or hand; everything in good order. Apply to THOMAS R. AGNEW, Grocer and Tea Dealer, 39 Vesey street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, Furniture, Merchandise and Fine Arts Salesroom, 37 Nassau and 58 Liberty street.
Real Estate Department, 21 Park row, New York.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT 37 NASSAU STREET,
GRAND SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Our sale this day will comprise every grade of Household Furniture, from first class to ordinary.
BANKRUPT STOCK—ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, Reading Lamps, Extension and Crystal Chandeliers.
Also,
FROM A LARGE BANKING FIRM,
fine Office Furniture, Flat Top Desks, solid black walnut Partitions, Railing, &c.
THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock,
at the private residence
104 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, fine Parlor Suits, velvet and body Brussels Carpets, Oil cloths carried by the yard, Mattresses, Bedding, Walnut bedroom and basement Furniture; kitchen Utensils, &c.
On MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
genteel Household Furniture,
at the private residence
No. 40 West Sixteenth street.
On TUESDAY, at 37 Nassau street,
200 ELEGANT TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.,
from a manufacturer who is retiring from business.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY.—EXTRA LARGE and peremptory sale this day
(SATURDAY MORNING), commencing at 10 o'clock,
at the genteel residence
NO. 120 WEST 23D STREET, NEAR 6TH AVENUE,
private residence E. Gay, Esq.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
rare and costly Works of Art, &c., &c.
Catalogue comprising over 600 lots
used in ornamental Household goods,
all made to order by celebrated city makers,
and will be positively sold in lots to
highest bidders, regardless of cost or value,
as all goods must be sold and delivered
this morning.
Drawing rooms contain—namely,
Two brilliant toned 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianofortes, magnificent inlaid Bedroom Furniture, Broadway makers, used 6 months, cost $1,000 each; four superb Drawing Room Suits, covered in crimson, blue and drab, and silver satins; Etagere, Plate Glass, real lace Curtains, magnificent inlaid Cabinets and Tables to match, imported Axminster Carpets, Floor Mattresses, Bedding, Bolsters and Pillows; velvet, body Brussels and other Carpets; Oilcloth, seven octave Piano, Mirrors, Bookcases, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Rockers, China, Glass, Crockery and Silver Ware Cutlery; also six loads of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Marble and Ornaments, Etageres, Sudlet, &c.; the whole for absolute sale; also Blacksmith's Bellows, Forge, Anvil, &c., by order of the Receiver.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, 62 BOWERY, SELLS this day, at 11 o'clock, at 512 East Eleventh street, Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery store; Scales, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Scales, Showcase, Horse and Wagon, &c. Dealers invited.

SAMUEL KREIZER, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 8 Cooper Institute, will sell on Tuesday, May 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five story and front Building, at double tenement House No. 169 Attorney street; rents for $2,400 per annum; size 20x56x100. Sale absolute. Maps at Auctioneer's office.

TRUSTEES' SALE,
Estate of JAY COOKE, in bankruptcy.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY ELEGANT
COUNTRY SEAT
AND
FARMS,
214 ACRES,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
will be sold at public sale,
AT THE PUBLIC SALE EXCHANGE,
all that large and very elegant Country Seat and Farms known as "OGONTZ," comprising about 214 acres of land, situate on Cheltenham, in Montgomery county, Pa., having extensive fronts on Spring avenue, Chelten avenue, Washington lane, Church lane, Old York Road, North Pennsylvania Railroad, and Limekiln Pike streets, 8 minutes' drive to Old York Road Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from the mansion. The improvements are on a very large scale, the elegant MANSION, four stories high, with two towers, each 100 feet in height, is a most handsome granite structure from the quarries on the place and from Quincy, Mass.,

TICONDEROGA.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Period.

Abercrombie's March from Lake George to Lake Champlain.

THE FIGHT.

Ethan Allen's Address to the Green Mountain Boys.

The Vicissitudes and Victories of the Colonial Soldiery.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMING FESTIVITIES.

TICONDEROGA, May 5, 1875.

All that has been spared of this little provincial district lies midway between the Lakes George and Champlain, being just two miles distant from each other. The outlet of the former, leaping in cataracts and tumbling over rocks, runs right through the heart of the village, and, before the fire, moved its factories and turned its mills. Hence, flowing on in a circuitous course, it finally empties itself into Lake Champlain. On every side of its boiling, seething waters tall mountains ascend heavenward, dangerously precipitous, but grand and picturesque in the extreme. It was along these mountain sides that one hundred years ago were enacted some of the most exciting scenes of the Revolution. It was beside this stream that the magnificent army of Abercrombie made its historical passage from lake to lake, and just above the spot where the waters mingle with Champlain below, that their grand army suffered its overwhelming defeat.

On Monday next all these events will be commemorated in story and in song, and hence there is no more interesting theme at present than a description of the celebrated march, a review of the country over which the journey was made, and the account of its attack, repulse and retreat. Your correspondent, securing an admirable guide, one Mr. McCormick, a gentleman familiar with the territory and well versed in its historic recollections, proceeded to Lake George this morning, and from thence journeyed to Lake Champlain, pursuing exactly the same route that Abercrombie traversed more than a century ago. The following are the details of the journey:—

ABERCROMBIE'S ARMY.

It may be safely said that one of the grandest historic scenes ever witnessed was the celebrated passage of Abercrombie's army down the waters of the Horicon, now known as Lake George.

This passage was effected on the morning of July 6, 1758. The sun rode gloriously in the heavens, and the tall, overshadowing mountains, which everywhere enclose the lake, echoed the sound of martial music, and the calm, quiet depths of the waters reflected the gleam and glitter of burnished arms. Abercrombie had under his command a flotilla made up of 1,000 batteaux, a large number of rafts mounted with artillery and 16,000 men. Slowly but grandly did the expedition pass down the lakes, the rangers and light infantry occupying the front, the regulars the centre and the provincials the right and left wings. In the grand solitude and silence of the morning, disturbed only by the shrill voice of birds, the sight, though extremely beautiful, was, for the locality, more than usually strange. The flotilla, pausing a little while at Sabbath Day Point, finally disembarked at Howe's landing, and it was to this point that your correspondent early this morning repaired. The landing is still known to the travelling public, and is located in a little cove. On the morning of the 7th Abercrombie began to move, and, starting from this landing, your correspondent took up the same line of march, the ruggedness of the path rendering it necessary for him to walk. History has a rather detailed description of the journey along the west bank of the outlet or river, and it was only now and then that my guide and I were puzzled concerning the actual advance.

I never saw a wilder country than that through which this army passed, as it is even now, and we can well imagine that the route pursued was painful and slow in the extreme. It was principally along mountain uplands and through ravines—the one made up of sharply pointed crags and the other filled with brush and bramble—that the soldiers proceeded. These mountain sides are in many instances wholly inaccessible to man, and as a rule all are dangerous to any save by the most cautious ascent. The sheep feed upon their tops; and this pasturage, where it exists, is hence richer and more verdant on the sides than on the summits. The scenery all along the rough, broken course is always grand and very often alarming. A shower came up as I passed down. The sky seemed to change color every moment, and the mountain tops were enveloped in clouds and sombre darkness I saw a gorge so well protected by its overtopping rock that after the shower was over it was as dry as before the rain. At every step I took my ears were greeted with the shrill cry of frightened birds and the crash and thunder of waterfall and cataract. Now and then finding my way up some steep proclivity a view would burst upon my eyes so magnificent that I could but pause and regard it with speechless admiration; almost every variety of tree and bush girded the mountain's edge—the ash, poplar, walnut, birch, hemlock, cedar, butternut, basswood and beech—all strictly indigenous to the soil and growing unattended by any mortal hand. Such was the line of march of that good army; we can well believe that even the officers were forced to cut their way onward through this wilderness with their swords. As they advanced the feet of the men were cut by the rock and pierced with the bramble, and everywhere they journeyed lithe and poisonous serpents rose in their path and disputed their right of way. At last, after many hours of weary, painful and almost disheartening marching, Abercrombie reached the point where this little village now is, and paused right over there across the stream, which he had followed all the way from Lake George to Ticonderoga. The fort he was wanting to besiege was only two miles away.

LET THE READER ADVANCE

ahead of the English army and see what is being done about the fort. In those earthworks thrown up thousands of yards from the walls frowning high above Lake Champlain the French were actively engaged strengthening their works and throwing out new, strong and spearlike abattis. Their movements were concealed, and the almost impenetrable forest rendered their enemy incapable of correctly estimating their strength. This was shown by the fact that when Abercrombie sent out an English engineer to report concerning the fortifications he returned with the answer that they were very weak, poorly manned, and that the English army could capture them without any serious trouble or great loss of life. Out, then, from the borders of this now ruined village Abercrombie marched his soldiers in all the magnificence of military display. He did not wait for his artillery, slowly approaching from the rear, but proceeded confidently without it. Down the natural path that I can see from my window as I write the soldiers continued their steady tramp onward, the great concourse of soldiery making up a strange but imposing spectacle. The army was formed in three lines—first came the rangers, batteau men and the light infantry; next were the provincials, marching with great spaces between each regiment, while behind these the regulars were formed in column.

Clambering up the steep promontory leading to the fort, and penetrating the dense thickness of the forest, they soon reached the long line of earthworks thrown up by the French and guarded by the sharp abattis. Steadily and with the coolest courage and precision the regiments are wheeled into line. No shot is fired from behind the earthworks, and all that can be seen is an occasional French cap. The English sound the signal for assault. The instant this is given a line of blazing fire flashes from behind the earthworks. Hundreds fall in death, and the English, dashing madly at the abattis, are met with a round of cannot shot that, for the moment, spreads destruction, terror and panic among their decreasing ranks. Saplings are cut asunder, trees crash over their heads and the earth seems crumbling underneath their very feet. In an instant, however, the panic is over, the ranks are filled again and another dash is made upon the works. The English become entangled in the abattis. They can neither retreat nor advance, and all the while this dreadful galling fire pours upon them from behind the breastworks. Lost to order, discipline or even consciousness, the Scotch Highlanders hack at the abattis, formed of trees, with sharply pointed limbs, and try to hew their way out with their broadswords in vain. One regiment of Highlanders alone loses two-thirds of its men and twenty-five of its officers. A few, more daring, free themselves from the abattis, reach the earthworks, only to be pierced to the heart with French bayonets. The English still do not yield. They heard only one command when they started. It was "advance." Once more they formed their shattered lines. Two columns charged to the right, another at the centre, a third upon the left. Another crash of small arms, another burst of cannonade, and again hundreds bite the dust.

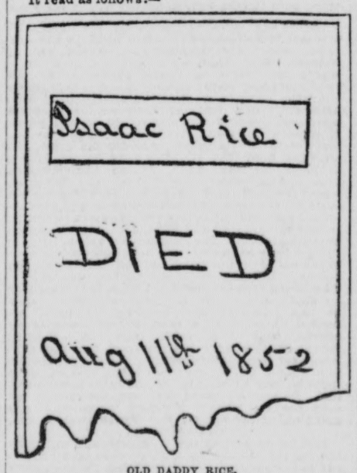
Abercrombie during all this carnage and bloodshed was in the rear, and it was only the cool courage and wonderful bravery of Montcalm that inspired the soldiers to face such fearful odds. He knew the moment the first charge was made that the English had greatly underrated the strength of the French, and felt thereupon that he was contending against hope. But yet no command came from Abercrombie to cease the slaughter. Finally, the line being utterly disorganized, the British soldiers began firing upon each other. The havoc was terrible, and all the while a steady stream of fire poured from the French levies. At last regiment after regiment began an independent, unconcerted retreat, leaving 2,000 dead bodies upon the ground. The provincials covered their flight. The fight had waged far into the night, and, as the English outnumbered the French fourfold, the latter restrained pursuit on account of the darkness. I saw to-day the location of the ground upon which this terrible battle ensued. A new growth of timber covers it now, but the long, circuitous earthworks of the French lines are distinctly marked on the landscape. They are located some distance from the fort, but in ready access to it. A gully about five feet deep shows where the heaviest and most effective firing was done, and the location of the abatis can be plainly seen. I saw also a tree, a large oak, standing alone on the receding slope. It marked the spot beyond which Abercrombie could not approach, and from which he began his retreat. It bore a pine board upon which was inscribed:—

ABERCROMBIE'S DEFEAT.

JULY 8TH, 1758. LOSS 2,000.

Passing this historic spot, clambering over the heights of the old French earthworks and running along their deep excavations, Fort Ticonderoga appeared a little ways ahead of me, its crumbling ruins presenting a weird and peculiar impression. To reach it I must descend into a little valley declining lakeward and afterward creep up the high craggy promontory upon which it stands. As I was going up the hill I came across a stretch of ground so strange in shape and contour that I instinctively felt that it was a cemetery, and that I was walking over the graves of hundreds of soldiers, whose memory a hundred years ago at their burial was forgotten, and none of whom ever had a single stone to give his name to posterity. Here and there a little rotting piece of plank would be driven in the ground at the foot of some bank of earth, but in no instance could any inscription be found. A little further up the hill I discovered a marble slab. It had been broken in twain by some rude hand; its base was missing while its top was lying flat upon the earth.

It read as follows:—



OLD DADDY RICE.

Old Isaac, or Old Daddy, as every one used to call him when alive, had for years and years lived about the fort, and up to the time of his death had acted as guide to all its visitors. He was a plain, simple-minded, silvery haired old man, borne down with the rheumatism and almost crushed by his years. He would take people around the place, tell them much of its former history, and alas! many a person relying upon what Daddy told him, though the old man believed every word he uttered to be as true as gospel, has fallen into grave error and mistake. Daddy, while he lived, was always happy, and if the old man's head sometimes conceived incorrect ideas and reported things as true which never happened, his errors, for the most part, were so palpable that no student of history could be very well misled by them. One day Old Daddy died, and they buried him under the shadow of the ruins over which he had clambered for almost half a century. Some kind hand reared a plain white slab to his memory; but other hands, rude and sacrilegious, have broken it, and no doubt Daddy's grave will soon be lost to identification, as are the graves of many others.

FORT TICONDEROGA.

I passed through the cemetery—it has no fence about it—climbed over another old breastwork, went down into a gully, either side of which was walled up, and through it found my way into Fort Ticonderoga. The past history of the fort can be easily told. It was built by the French in 1756. Abercrombie, as just related, assaulted its avenues and approach in 1758. It was captured by Amherst in 1759, recaptured by Ethan Allen in 1775, and evacuated before Burgoyne by St. Clair in the year 1777. Its present ruins tell their own melancholy story. Save a few portions of the sides, which stand here and there alone, with great intervals between them, it is simply a confused mass of mortar and stone, piled up in irregular heaps. The old parade ground in the centre, the barracks of the soldiers, the quarters of the officers have all been destroyed. No one, from its present appearance, can tell how it looked 100 years ago. All the underground passages and covered avenues are either entirely or partially closed up, and though in some instances one can run for a little distance along their former limits, his course is soon interrupted by heaps of rubbish and broken rock.

There is one apartment, however, pretty well preserved. It is underground, being arched overhead with solid masonry, and approached by five different entrances. Old Daddy Rice and several historians insist upon calling this the bakery of the fort. This is ridiculous, not only on account of its peculiar size and construction, but on account of its immediate connection with all the old avenues leading to it underground. There was no necessity of building a bakery under the earth's surface, and no one, I believe, ever saw a bakery with four exits and entrances. Besides, had it ever been a bakery, the influence of heat and smoke would even now be seen upon its ceiling and walls, which is not the case. After creeping through its main entrance on my hands and knees, I found myself in a solid fireproof compartment, thirty feet square, and about fifteen high from the floor to the keystone of its arch. It was filled with ice and snow, and after my eyes had become a little familiar with the darkness, I noticed the four entrances mentioned above. I tried to crawl through each of them, but all were filled up. From their appearance, however, I feel sure that they once lead to stairways, which in their turn lead up to the parade ground. I was very particular in my investigation, and am quite sure that this is the very "bomoproof" under which the soldier made his escape after snapping his fusee at Colonel Ethan Allen. Everything seems to indicate that it is a bomproof. Studying the original construction of the fort, I find that a bomproof could only conveniently be located in this place. We know at least that there was a bombproof, and it is not likely that a bombproof would crumble to pieces before a bakery. Aside from this bombproof, or whatever it may have been, nothing else remains intact—every other thing has gone to rack and ruin. Groping my way from the bombproof I clambered up the sides of an ancient underground passageway and gained the promontory on which the fort stands. It commands a magnificent view of Lake Champlain in both directions. Sweeping the outlook with a field glass I could see on the other side Hand's Cave—the very identical place where Ethan Allen mustered his eighty-three men, and from which he proceeded to cross the water for the capture of the fort. I could also see Willow Point, where he landed, on the western shore, some distance toward the south, I visited this spot, and the willows are growing there still—not the same willows, of course, but willows of the same variety. It was here, on that memorable morning of May 10, 1775, that Allen, gathering his valiant eighty-three under the shade of the willows, said to them:—"Friends and fellow soldiers, you have for a number of years past been a scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad and acknowledged, as appears by the advice and orders to me from the General Assembly of Connecticut to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket gate, for we must this morning either quit our pretentions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few minutes; and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily poise your firelocks."

Every Green Mountain boy poised his firelock, and the little band started in the direction of the fort. I went over the same ascending ground, and though there is no mark now by which I could learn where the wicket gate stood, vestiges of the location of the sallyport remain where Allen's life was saved by a sentinel's gun missing fire. Remains of the covered way, through which Allen rushed into the parade ground surrounding the barracks, are also to be seen, and at the coming Centennial, on Monday, will be viewed with great interest. I looked in vain to find the spot where stood the commandant's quarters, before the entrance of which Ethan Allen demanded his surrender "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Of course I could locate the place relatively, but not one beam or stone of the structure can be identified, though in trying to find it I have no doubt that my feet were bruised against much of the original material used in its construction. After this has been said the fort, as it is at present, may be regarded as fully described. The great piles of stone, the accumulated heaps of rubbish, and two or three shattered walls standing here and there are all that remain of it; not by any means sufficient to remind one what it once was.

THE ALLEN CENTENNIAL.

All the places I have described, the route over which I have just journeyed, the scene of Abercrombie's defeat, and the ruins of the old fort, are to be visited again by the many hundreds who, on Monday next, will gather to this little village to celebrate the centennial of Allen's capture of Ticonderoga. The citizens of the place have addressed the following card to the public:

CARD.

FRIENDS—Owing to our very disastrous fire, which reduced to ashes almost the entire business portion of our village, retarding business pursuits and making us feel poor, our Centennial Committee have found it wholly impracticable and impossible to carry out the original programme of ground to commemorate the capture of the fort by Ethan Allen. But there has been expressed, at home and abroad, such a desire to commemorate the day that we, members of Post Alfred Weed, G. A. R., feel it our duty to take the matter in hand, present a simple programme, welcoming all comrades and guests and assist to the best of our ability in making the exercises of the day pleasant to all who may attend.

Taking into consideration our limited means and the short time in which to make arrangements we can only prepare tables and ask you to join us in a grand union picnic.

All are hereby invited to attend the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys.

Following the echo of "the shot that was heard around the world" went out a voice from Ticonderoga, just 100 years ago on the day we celebrate, which carried terror to the hearts of the foes of our forefathers. Let us all do honor to the memory of that voice. Very respectfully,

POST ALFRED WEED, G. A. R.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., April 26, 1875.

The following is the programme:—

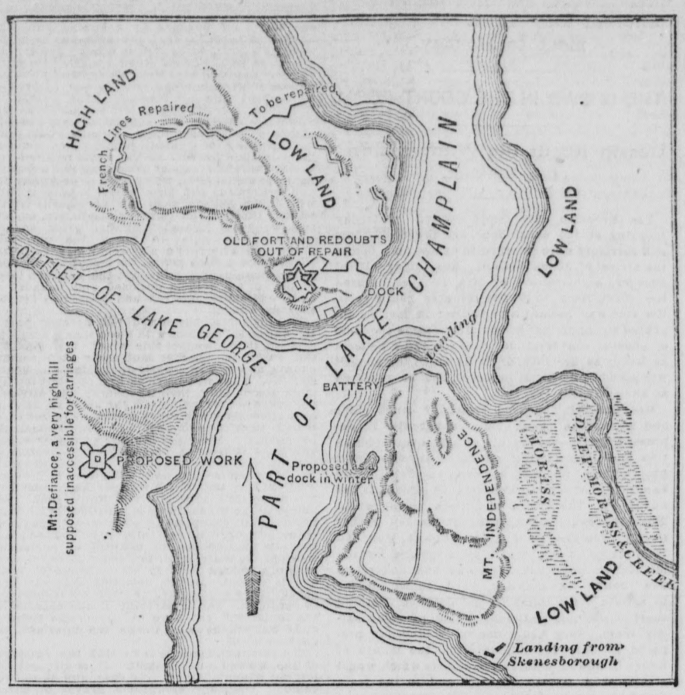
"In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

1775. ETHAN ALLEN CENTENNIAL 1875.

TICONDEROGA,
MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.
commemorating the capture of the fort.
ORDER OF EXERCISES.
FORENOON.

Sunrise—Reveille—One hundred guns.
9 to 10 o'clock—Reception of invited guests by Post Alfred Weed.
11 o'clock—Consolidation of organized bodies and review, under command of General Hammond.
12½ o'clock—Refreshments—Picnic.
AFTERNOON.
1½ o'clock.—Formation of line—organizations and citizens.
2 o'clock—Procession moves to fort grounds over the route taken by Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775, and is drawn up about the speakers' stand.
2½ o'clock.—Music by consolidated bands.

OLD TICONDEROGA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.



Prayer.
Music.
Addresses by prominent men.
Music.
Grand parade and military tactics
Ranks broken and places of special interest visited.
Escorting of guests to cars and boats.
PARTING SALUTE.

Among the many prominent people to be present may be mentioned the names of Governor Tilden, of New York; Governor Peck, of Vermont, and ex-Governor Stuart, of the same State, who will furnish the oration of the occasion. Everything promises an immense concourse of people and exercises of the most extraordinary interest.

THE NATION'S JUBILEE.

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL RALLY AT STEINWAY HALL—EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT TREES OF CALIFORNIA AND OUR LUMBER RESOURCES.

The great Centennial meeting to be held at Steinway Hall on the 22d of this month promises to be a decided success. Among the prominent speakers on that occasion will be Mr. William M. Evarts, Judge Van Cott and other distinguished citizens who have identified themselves with the patriotic undertaking. Admission will be by tickets, to be had on application to the Executive Committee, and it is expected that all the great commercial and financial bodies of the city, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Stock Exchange, &c., will be fully represented. The meeting will be an admirable medium of expressing the views of the commercial and financial world concerning the needs of the Centennial and the part New York intends to take at the exposition. It is expected that this meeting will largely enhance the interest in the Centennial among all classes of the community.

THE RECEPTION OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND MERCHANTS—A GREAT GATHERING OF LEADING CAPITALISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1875.

The reception to the merchants of New York and New England on Tuesday next by the merchants of Philadelphia, for the purpose of arousing interest in the Centennial and visiting the grounds for the Exhibition, at Fairmount Park, will be a noteworthy event. It will be a larger gathering of great capitalists and merchants than has ever assembled in this city. The preparations for it are on a mammoth scale. The guests from New York and New England alone will be one hundred in number; from the leading merchants' houses they will come over from New York in a special train provided by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will take them direct to the grounds at Fairmount, and will make the distance from New York in one hour and forty minutes, the fastest time ever made on the road. The visitors will be received at the grounds by the Philadelphia merchants and conducted over the grounds, after which there will be a collation at Belmont, with speeches of welcome, and a history of the Centennial movement, with interesting information about its present condition.

BUNKER HILL.

ACTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN RELATION TO THE ANNIVERSARY.

On the occasion of the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the New England Society, which was held at Delmonico's on the 22d day of December, 1874, it was unanimously resolved, "that it be referred to the Board of Officers to consider what means, if any, should be taken to unite in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, on the 17th day of June, 1875." The Board of Officers, in accordance with the resolution, have now determined to participate in the grand celebration to take place in Boston on that day, and, at their last meeting, appointed the following named gentlemen to serve as members of a Committee of Arrangements:—Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Daniel F. Appleton, L. B. Wyman, William Borden, John T. Denny and L. P. Hubbard. Last evening a special meeting of the society was held at Delmonico's, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey in the chair.

Colonel E. L. Gaul offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we accept the escort tendered by the "Old Guard" on the occasion of our proposed trip to Boston on the 17th of June.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, seconded by Alderman O. P. C. Billings, an additional committee of seven were appointed to cooperate with the committee already selected. The members of the society who propose participating in the celebration, and who have not as yet signified their intentions to do so, are requested to meet at the store of Oliver Ditson, No. 711 Broadway, at four o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon. The members of the joint committee will meet at the same place, at the same hour.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The Twenty-second regiment became the willing guests last evening of the ladies connected with the Lady Washington Department of the Homœopathic Hospital Fair. Previous to the final closing of the fair it was deemed a good idea by the lady managers to place a magnificent stand of colors on exhibition, to be donated to the regiment obtaining the most votes, at the rate of $1 a vote.

Last evening the regiment, under command of Colonel Josiah Porter, assembled at the Armory in Fourteenth street for the purpose of receiving the stand of colors they had thus gallantly won. The regiment was formed on three sides of a square. Judge John R. Brady, who had been selected by the ladies as their spokesman, then stepped forward and in a neat speech presented two colors—both State and United States—accompanied by a full set of regimental guidons. Colonel Porter responded on behalf of his regiment, gratefully thanking the ladies connected with the fair, Judge Brady, their representative, and the friends of the regiment in general for their kindness. The regiment was then dismissed, and in a few minutes afterward the "Defendants" and their fair friends were enjoying themselves in dancing. Schmoll's fine band of sixty five pieces furnished the music in excellent style.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Magnus Kirk, a sailor on board the steamship Erlo, recently arrived from Liverpool, went with a party of fellow tars into the liquor saloon, No. 318 West street, yesterday afternoon, and began drinking. A dispute soon arose and a fight ensued. In the scuffle one of the men drew a revolver and discharged it twice, one of the balls shattering the shoulder of Kirk, passing through it and lodging in his vest, the other grazing his neck. Immediately after the shooting the party separated, all of the sailors leaving the saloon excepting Kirk, who was taken to the Eighth precinct station house and had his injuries dressed by Police Surgeon Walker. He was then removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MECKLENBURG.

The Genuine and the Apocryphal Declarations of Independence.

ARGUMENT OF DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

The Certificate of John McKnitt Alexander—Proofs of Spuriousness.

CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE CONTROVERSY.

WARRENTON, N. C., May 2, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The "Declaration of Independence," which purports to have been made by the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, May 20, 1775, is not universally received as genuine; while another declaration, put forth by the same people on the 31st day of the same month and year, is admitted on all hands to be what it claims to be—the proofs of its genuineness being printed copies, found in several contemporary newspapers, published in Charleston, New York and Boston. One of these newspapers, the New York *Journal*, for the year 1775, was in the possession of the late Mr. Peter Force, and was doubtless embraced in the vast historical collection sold by his executors to the Congress Library about five years ago. The most material of this series of resolves of May 31 may be seen in this New York *Journal* of June 29. They were found by Mr. Force about the year 1835, and were republished by him in his "American Archives," and I believe also in the newspapers of that day. In 1847 Mr. Bancroft, while Minister to England, obtained a copy of the whole series, twenty in number, from the British State Paper Office. They were found preserved in the South Carolina *Gazette* of June, 1775, and along with them, a copy of the note of the royal Governor Wright, of Georgia, to the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State, transmitting the "extraordinary resolves by the people in Charlottetown, in Mecklenburg county." No historical event, therefore, can be established on more satisfactory proofs than those on which these Mecklenburg resolves of May 31, 1775, are seen to rest. But in the course of fifty years, among a people so little addicted to writing, printing and publishing as those of North Carolina, all printed evidence of this memorable event, so honorable to the people of the county, and of the State, had been lost to the public view; and, worst of all, the original manuscript records of the County Committee of Safety, which issued the resolves, were destroyed by fire, in April, 1800, with the house of Mr. John McKnitt Alexander, in whose care they were placed. These resolves are signed "by order of the committee, Eph. Brevard, Clerk of the Committee."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE M'KNITT ALEXANDER DECLARATION.

From the date of the destruction of these records, in April, 1800, until about the year 1835, when Mr. Force found four or five of the principal resolves, with the preamble, in the New York *Journal*, as above explained, they were entirely lost sight of, and were only treasured, with the stirring events by which they were accompanied, in the fading memories of a few venerable patriots, who participated in or witnessed them. It was in this long, oblivious interval between the publication of the resolves, May 31, 1775, and their discovery by Mr. Force, amid the heaps of newspaper files he had gathered from every part of the country, that the paper known as the "Mecklenburg Declaration," of May 20, of the same year, made its appearance. The Raleigh *Register*, of April 30, 1819, forty-four years after the event, first published to the world this pretentious paper, accompanied by what purports to be the report of proceedings of a public meeting of delegates elected by the several captains' companies of the county of Mecklenburg. These proceedings are put forth in the usual form and dated May 20, 1775. Abram Alexander's name appears as chairman, and that of John McKnitt Alexander as secretary. The resolutions said to be adopted are in form and substance an absolute and irrevocable "Declaration of Independence," and embrace many of the characteristic forms of speech with which the public is familiar as the language of the American Declaration. Antedating, as the Mecklenburg paper does, by more than a year, the declaration made at Philadelphia by the American Congress, its appearance at once raised the questions whether Mr. Jefferson, the author of the latter document, had been guilty of plagiarism, and how it happened that neither during the Revolutionary era nor subsequently, up to the year 1819, no one out of North Carolina had ever seen or heard of this startling manifesto.

JOHN ADAMS ON THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

It was soon republished in Massachusetts, and met the eye of ex-President John Adams. The effect was to rekindle the fires of youthful patriotism in his venerable breast. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, who was also on the Presidential retired list, the enthusiasm of the sage of Quincy over the discovery was only equalled by his amazement. How had he failed to meet with it in that crisis of the Revolution? And would he not have made the halls of Congress echo its stirring sentiments? How could it have escaped the observation of all the earnest advocates of independence in Massachusetts, in Virginia, and other States? He would have had it published in every whig newspaper on the Continent, &c. Such, in substance, were the emotions of enthusiasm inspired by this "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" of May 20, 1775, in the mind of Mr. Adams. In his first letter to Mr. Jefferson on this subject, in June, 1819, he manifests an unmistakable readiness to believe in the genuineness of the document, but not without an expression of his amazement that it never before saw the light. The reader who is familiar with the history of the two statesmen—of their early friendship, their subsequent rivalry and alienation, and, still later, when the political battles of life were at an end, of their not too cordial reconciliation—cannot fail to detect in this letter of Mr. Adams a degree of lurking satisfaction at the thought that his successful rival would wince under the implied imputation of plagiarism, which the document, if genuine, would sustain. That this was his feeling is manifest from a letter to William Bentley, written in July following, in which he says that Mr. Jefferson "must have seen it, in the time of it, for he has copied the spirit, the sense and the expressions of it *verbatim* into his Declaration of the 4th of July, 1776." But a month later Mr. Adams had changed his mind, as appears from a letter dated August 21, to the same gentleman, in which he says, "I cannot believe that they (the resolutions) were known to one member of Congress on the 4th of July, 1776. Either these resolutions are a plagiarism from Mr. Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, or Mr. Jefferson's Declaration of Independence is a plagiarism from those resolutions. I could as soon believe that the dozen flowers of hydrangea now before my eyes were the work of chance as that the Mecklenburg resolutions and Mr. Jefferson's Declaration were not derived the one from the other." Mr. Adams, therefore, regarded the "Mecklenburg Declaration" as spurious, since he could not believe that it had been seen by one member of Congress on the 4th of July, 1776.

MR. JEFFERSON'S POSITION.

Mr. Jefferson was doubtless as much annoyed as Mr. Adams anticipated, and replied to the latter in one of his trenchant letters, in which he pointed out many facts tending to prove the document to be spurious. This correspondence was not made public until about the year 1830, four years after the death of these eminent men, which occurred simultaneously on July 4, 1826. An angry controversy immediately sprung up, and every North Carolinian felt bound to vindicate the genuineness of the "Mecklenburg Declaration," while the ardent admirers of Jefferson were prone to be incredulous. On the one side were the solemn asseverations of a number of the most respectable men in the State, who declared that they were present in Charlotte, the county town of Mecklenburg, on the 20th of May, 1775, and of others that it was in May, or at least prior to July 4, 1776; that a declaration of independence of Great Britain was made and adopted; that a revolutionary government was established; that men were appointed to collect arms and ammunition, and that a messenger was appointed to convey the proceedings of the meeting to the Congress then sitting at Philadelphia. The people of North Carolina who knew these venerable patriots could not and cannot doubt that they spoke the truth to the best of their knowledge and belief. It was impossible that so many good men should conspire to invent or to sustain a gigantic imposture or a fraud of any kind.

THE MARKS OF SPURIOUSNESS.

On the other side were the marks of spuriousness already alluded to—the suspicious points of resemblance to the immortal Declaration of the American Congress, coupled with puerilities of which a man of sense and education would be incapable; the incredible statement that absolute and irrevocable independence could have been declared in North Carolina in 1775, and sent by express to Philadelphia, and yet that the startling fact never came to the knowledge of any member of the American Congress, or to any one, so far as can be ascertained, outside of the limited circle of those actually present; that, as was alleged by its earlier defenders (and by its latest, Mr. Wheeler), it was printed in the Cape Fear *Mercury*, and sent in that journal by the Royal Governor, Martin, to the British government, but that it failed to awaken any sensation on that side of the Atlantic, and that all trace of it has been lost. These are formidable and, to the minds of disinterested persons, fatal objections to the genuineness of the "Mecklenburg Declaration" of May 20, 1775; and there are others to be stated, which the inquiry has developed, equally and some of them even more irreconcilable with the asserted validity of that document.

GOOD FAITH OF THE WITNESSES.

But I would have no one imagine that in holding this adverse opinion I for a moment doubt the entire good faith of all the witnesses whose certificates and letters were secured by the friends of the "Declaration." They bore testimony to the reality of an event which had occurred from forty-five to fifty-five years before their several statements were written. It is impossible that they could do more than recall the more striking circumstances. The day of the month and the language employed in a string of resolutions are not among the salient facts. But a general notion of what was done and the names of the principal actors who figured on the occasion are the things that would be remembered. Again, the witnesses speak of several meetings preliminary to the main one, and their contradictory statements as to who took the lead in what each seems to regard as the principal event show that their failing powers of memory recalled different days. These contradictory statements will be pointed out in the proper place. It will appear that the powers of recollection of the witnesses were forestalled, and, thereby, probably imposed on, by the very fact that the publication in the Raleigh *Register*, which they were called on to verify, suggested the day and the names of the officers of the meeting. It will also be shown that the two witnesses—Captain Jack and the Rev. Mr. Cummins—who gave their statements at the earliest dates—viz., in 1819—without the opportunity of refreshing their memories, or of having them imposed on by the publication in the *Register*, could not give the date of the meeting and gave other names than those set forth in Mr. Alexander's report as the leading characters or actors. Finally, it will be shown that Mr. Alexander himself admitted in writing that the paper which passes for the genuine "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," of May 20, 1775, was written by him from memory in 1800, six months after the original was destroyed by fire, and twenty-five years after its date! This fact alone proves to a demonstration that all the witnesses who bore testimony to the genuineness of the "Declaration" were betrayed into an error by having seen the simulated document.

THE GENUINE DOCUMENT.

In view of these facts, it is fortunate for the good name and fame of the county of Mecklenburg that the genuine document has been rescued from the oblivion in which it lay buried for sixty years. Thanks to the research of Mr. Force and Mr. Bancroft we have now for many years had possession of the genuine Mecklenburg resolves, which, to all practical intents, was a final severance of the tie which bound the people to Great Britain, though it was not quite that in form. The people of Mecklenburg are entitled to the imperishable honor arising from the fact that their ancestors were the first to cut loose from all dependence on the mother country and to take the most advanced step in the direction of independence, in the year 1775. The event is worthy to be kept in perpetual remembrance. At the same time it is due to truth to say that the people of no part of the Union risked so much and dared so much in the cause of liberty, prior to 1776, as those of Massachusetts. Her Suffolk county resolutions of September, 1774, which were in substance adopted first by the other counties, and then by the Provincial Congress, defied and cast off British authority in the presence of a formidable British army. They declared open resistance to such of the British officials as acknowledged their obligation to obey and enforce the several acts of the British Parliament by which the port of Boston was closed, the charter of the colony altered and flagitious violators of the laws protected and screened from trial. A receiver general for the province was appointed by the Provincial Congress in the following winter to take charge of the revenues, and provision was made for the reorganization of the militia, subject to the control of the Congress and independent of the Crown. Yet, along with these defensive measures, resulting in actual war, there was a certain degree of verbal respect shown to the British government, and especially to the King. The course pursued by Massachusetts at this time was similar to the nullification plans of South Carolina in 1832, which contemplated forcible resistance to what was regarded as unconstitutional laws and maladministration, while obedience was to be yielded in all other respects. The Mecklenburg resolves of May 31 are more in the nature of a secession from all intercourse and connection with the mother country, but not without an eye to the possible adjustment of the quarrel. All British law and authority was suspended; an independent, though temporary, government was set up, to continue in force until a more permanent one should be established by the Provincial or Continental Congress, and subject to the will of these bodies until Great Britain should abandon her arbitrary policy toward the colonies.

SOME REMARKABLE DISCREPANCIES.

If we suppose the paper to be genuine, by which it appears that the people of Mecklenburg declared independence on the 20th of May, 1775, and constituted the delegates present a military and civil government of the county, it follows, necessarily, that their self-constituted oligarchy was overthrown on the 31st of the same month by the Committee of Safety, which on that day, as may be seen in the resolves quoted on the preceding page, ordered an election of military and civil officers to fill the identical places and to perform the duties which the modest men of the 20th had imposed on themselves. And with so high a hand did the committee act, as appears from the resolves, that they withheld any, even the slightest recognition of their predecessors of the 20th or of their transcendently important "Declaration of Independence," and on the military government which they established on that day. The resolves of May 31 being indisputably genuine it is incumbent on the advocates of the 20th of May papers to explain this very extraordinary omission. They are expected also to account for the equally strange discrepancy which exists between the two documents, in that the one earliest in date declares absolute independence and perpetual separation from Great Britain, while the other, only eleven days subsequently, merely suspends British laws and authority, and contemplates the possibility of a return to allegiance. It follows, also, from the assumed genuineness of the 20th of May paper that the people

of Mecklenburg repented of their bold "Declaration of Independence," before two weeks rolled over their heads; that they "backed down," "ate their words" and could not have been the inflexible heroes that all of us believe them to have been.

SPURIOUSNESS OF THE DOCUMENT ESTABLISHED.

But why assume, even for argument's sake, that the declaration of May 20 is genuine when its author certifies that it is not genuine? His certificate has been before the people of North Carolina for nearly twenty-two years, and yet not one of the defenders of the "McKnitt" invention has ever noticed it. It was published in the North Carolina *University Magazine* in May, 1853, and is embraced in an able and impartial review of the controversy, understood to be from the pen of Professor Charles Phillips, then of the University, and now of Davidson College, situated in Mecklenburg county. Ex-Governor Swain was, in 1853, President of the University. No man in the State, or out of it, perhaps, had given more attention to the history of this Mecklenburg movement; and, while Governor, from 1832 to 1835, he was in charge of the "Davie copy" to which Mr. Alexander's certificate was appended. It was directly from Governor Swain, therefore, the custodian of the document, that his colleague in the Faculty of the University derived the certificate. I will add that Professor Phillips is at once distinguished as a Presbyterian divine of the highest character and as a mathematician. In the *Review* referred to he says:—

"The oldest edition of the 'Davie copy' was furnished by John McKnitt Alexander to General Davie, then a resident of South Carolina. The age and degree of reverence to be given to its contents are unanswerably paid by the conclusion to the manuscript." He then gives the certificate as follows:—

It may be worthy of notice here to observe that the foregoing statement (embracing the Declaration and proceedings of May 20, 1775), though fundamentally correct, yet may not literally correspond with the original record of the transactions of said delegation and Court of Inquiry, as all those records and papers were burnt with the house, on April 6, 1800; but previous to that time of 1800 a full copy of said records, at the request of Dr. Hugh Williamson, then of New York, but formerly a representative in Congress from this State, was forwarded to him by Colonel William Polk, in order that those early transactions might fill their proper place in a history of this State then writing by the said Dr. Williamson in New York.

Certified to the best of my recollection and belief, this 3d day of September, 1800, by

J. McK. ALEXANDER,
Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. Phillips remarks upon this certificate, "It is clear that Mr. Alexander never intended to set forth the 'Davie copy' as containing any more than the substance of what was resolved in Charlotte in May, 1775." In the same connection he remarks that "Judge Martin's history of North Carolina was published in 1829, and his copy is evidently a polished edition of the 'Davie copy'—polished because its guardians knew that this was not an extract from original records, and therefore felt no particular reverence for it." Dr. Phillips might have added—and no particular reverence for the truth of history. To the mind of every disinterested and candid reader this frank confession of Mr. Alexander must settle the controversy. For no man of ordinary intelligence will pretend to say that Mr. Alexander's memory was infallible—and nothing short of infallibility of memory would enable him to reproduce the proceedings of a public meeting, containing a manifesto or series of resolutions, with the circumstances attending their adoption twenty-five years after the event took place.

AN ANALYSIS OF MR. ALEXANDER'S MEMORY.

And as it regards Mr. Alexander, so far from his possessed an ordinarily good memory, his of proceedings shows him to have been forof what most men would have remembered. e names of all except two of the many ent citizens who participated in them. ames we derive from other sources. At ne time he was so forgetful of the part he aying as a narrator of events, which tran-May 19 and 20, 1775, that he is betrayed into us of what occurred during the whole of the war, and even refers to the war itd its incidents as things long passed away. his report of proceedings in the usual North Carolina, Mecklenburg county, May ," as if he wrote on that day, he begins by that "in the spring of 1775, the leading ers of Mecklenburg county, stimulated," * * "held several detached meetings," * * At length "Colonel T. Polk, through tion, issued an order to each capcompany," &c., to elect delegates. "In conformity to said order, on the 19th 1775, the said delegation met in Charlotte, with unlimited powers, at which time offers by express arrived of the battle of Lexon that day of the preceding month," &c. ader will at once recognize this as the style of the historian, or chronicler, and not that of the reporter. In like manner the "Declaration" itself is written in the past tense, and declares that whoever "abetted," &c. The absurdity of this phraseology was so manifest that Martin took the liberty of remodelling the document, as has been noticed, and his emendations have been generally accepted by its defenders. It is a trifling anachronism that Mr. Alexander undertakes to state the result of Captain Jack's mission to Philadelphia, whither he was sent, "in a few days," as an express messenger, to bear the resolutions, and must have been gone quite a month. The report next gives several important facts, of which the journal of Congress furnishes no corresponding proof, and in regard to which the memories of Jefferson, Adams, and all their living colleagues in 1819 were at fault—such as that, "On the return of Captain Jack the delegation learned that their proceedings were individually approved by the members of Congress, but that it was deemed premature to lay them before the House," and that "a joint letter from said three members of Congress—Caswell, Hooper and Hewes—was also received (but of which no trace can be found) complimentary of the zeal in the common cause, and recommending perseverance, order and energy." It is due to Captain Jack to say that his certificate, which is one of those procured and published by the Legislature, in support of the "Declaration" is entirely silent as to these fruits of his mission. He merely says that he delivered the "Declaration of Independence of May, 1775, to Richard Caswell and William Hooper, the delegates to Congress from the State of North Carolina." This report, dated May 20, 1775, concludes with the statement that "the subsequent harmony, unanimity and exertion in the cause of liberty and independence, evidently resulting from these regulations, and the continued exertion of said delegation, apparently tranquilized this section of the State and met with the concurrence and high approbation of the Council of Safety, who held their sessions at Newbern and Wilmington, alternately, and who confirmed the nomination and acts of the delegation in their official capacity."

Other happy effects of the government established on the 20th are given, which we know to be purely imaginary, since that government was entirely superseded on the 31st of May, if it ever had an existence.

I have thus given, it may be thought, an unnecessarily minute statement of the contents of the report, in order that the reader may see for himself that it has no claims to genuineness; that it was written long after the events it relates, as the supposed certificate of Mr. Alexander admits; and that it furnishes the strongest possible internal evidence of the genuineness of his certificate, if any one should presume to question it. Thus far no one has done so publicly, and it is safe to predict that no one will be able to raise so much as a doubt of its genuineness.

THE WITNESSES TO THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

We have the certificates and statements of fourteen persons who were present when a declaration of some sort was made. Of these three say that Mr. John McKnitt Alexander was the secretary. These three include himself and his future son-in-law, General Joseph Graham, who at the time was just fifteen and a half years old; and the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, then twenty, who says that Mr. Alexander and Dr. Ephraim Brevard were the secretaries. Five others assert positively that Brevard was the sole secretary. Among these five is the name of General George Graham, an elder brother of Joseph, with four others, vouched for as highly respectable, and all of them older than the latter named gentleman. One other gentleman, Colonel William Polk, stated to Mr. Gales, of the *Register*, that the facts stated in the Alexander report were in the main true, "though he thought there were errors as to the name of the secretary," &c., and said that he should "probably be able to correct these," &c. He accordingly wrote to his friends in Mecklenburg, and obtained the statements of the five who declare that Brevard was the secretary, to the exclusion of Alexander. And hereby hangs a tale.

TAMPERING WITH THE DOCUMENT.

I have assumed all along that the so-called report of Mr. Alexander, as it comes down to us in a pamphlet published by order of the Legislature in 1831, under the supervision of Governor Stokes and a committee of that body, is identical with the paper which appeared in the Raleigh *Register* April 30, 1819. It purports to be so. At its head stands the reference to that journal in the usual form. And yet even here I find that there has been an unwarrantable liberty taken, to call it by no harsher name, which of itself would destroy the confidence of all fair-minded men in the genuineness of the pretended report. As published in 1819 the report was shorn, as we have seen, of the important certificate made by its author, John McKnitt Alexander, to the fact that he wrote it from memory in September, 1800, the original record having been destroyed by fire in April preceding. It was thus made by its manipulators to appear, at least to careless readers, as a genuine contemporaneous report, written, as well as dated, May 20, 1775. But this suppression was not the only alteration that the document underwent; for, as it appeared in the *Register*, it was Colonel Adam Alexander, and not Colonel T. Polk, who "through solicitation issued an order to each captain's company" in the county to elect delegates to the Convention, &c. In the pamphlet the name of Colonel T. Polk appears in place of Colonel Adam Alexander. No explanation is given of this alteration of an official report of the proceedings fifty-five years after the date it bears, and no mention made of it. Can it be believed that those who took the liberty of substituting the name of Polk for that of Alexander, regarded the report as genuine? This alteration must have been made by Governor Stokes, or by the Legislative Committee; and we are forced to conclude that there was outside testimony on which more reliance was to be placed than on the pretended record. And in a word, as I learn from a highly respectable source, the change of names was made on the demand of Colonel William Polk, of Raleigh, who insisted on having justice done to the memory of his father. He was less tenacious about the secretaryship, but produced, as we have seen, abundant testimony to the fact that Dr. Brevard, and not John McKnitt Alexander, filled that place. Have we not here another conclusive proof that the pretended report of May 20 is spurious, and in its present shape no better than a forgery?

Of the fourteen witnesses adduced who say they were present, and doubtless were, at some one of the meetings which took place in the spring of 1775, seven, just half, remember that the event occurred, as stated in the report, on May 20. But of this number Mr. Alexander himself is one, and all the other six had seen his statement, and none of them were delegates. Of the other seven eye-witnesses six remember that the event occurred in May, 1775, or, as two of them say, during that year. One of them, and one of the most intelligent, was a delegate and a colleague from the same captain's company with Mr. Alexander, and yet he neither remembers the date nor Mr. Alexander's secretaryship. Another of the fourteen, Colonel William Polk, gave no certificate, or, more accurately, none has been published.

I could add an indefinite number of contemporaneous facts which are utterly incongruous with the assumed reality of this "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" of May 20. But I should trespass too far on the patience of my readers if I were to state them. I therefore desist, being conscious that this controversy upon a matter of local Revolutionary history has far less interest for the great majority of the country than it has for the people of North Carolina.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Warrenton, N. C.

THE MECKLENBURG MEDAL.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875.

In striking off the Mecklenburg medal, and fixing the date at May 20, 1775, instead of May 31, 1775, the government is not to be understood as having assumed the correctness of the former date. Medals are struck off at the Philadelphia Mint for all who choose to pay for the design and dies, and the Director of the Mint is not required to verify anything connected with the legend offered for the design. Their preparation was a business transaction only.

THE COSTA CALAMITY.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SCOW CHARLES M'MANUS AND THE CITY OF HARTFORD.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors began an investigation yesterday to discover the causes of the recent collision at pier 23 East River, between the steamboat City of Hartford and a scow, by which the latter was capsized and the four Costa children were drowned. The only witnesses of the disaster who were examined were Captain William Minor, of the City of Hartford, and Henry B. Strickland, the pilot of the same vessel.

Captain Minor testified that when the City of Hartford was brought opposite to her pier the wind was blowing a heavy gale from the northwest, which somewhat affected the working of the vessel, and that there were also two opposing currents, one of which affected the stern and the other the stern of his vessel; these influences were all in operation upon the vessel when he noticed the scow lying outside a canal boat, which was moored to the side of a ship; he then saw that his vessel must strike the scow; he spoke to Pilot Strickland, who said, in reply, that "he was afraid the City of Hartford would hit the scow;" that the tide was unusually high, and the currents or eddies from the docks had such control of the steamer that she would not answer her helm; he and the pilot did all in their power to prevent a collision; when the contact between the vessels took place he saw but one person on the scow; he was a boy, who jumped upon the canal boat; the mate so escaped harm; when the scow was turning over, however, he saw a man suddenly rise from its deck and descend into its cabin, from which he immediately reappeared with a woman in his arms; when the scow plunged finally the man lost his hold upon the woman; both persons got out of the water, however; the scow was so heavily loaded with stone that its deck was not more than eight or ten inches above the water.

Henry B. Strickland, the pilot of the City of Hartford, corroborated Captain Minor's testimony. He said, in addition, that at the time of the collision there were three persons aiding him at the wheel.

The investigation was adjourned until after the Coroner's inquest on Monday.

THE JOHN MITCHEL BENEFIT.

At a meeting held at Delmonico's, on Wednesday last, in relation to the John Mitchel fund, Mr. Richard O'Gorman was chosen president, Eugene Kelly, treasurer, and John Mullaly, secretary. A letter was received from Charles O'Conor, expressing the warmest interest in the movement and enclosing a check for $100. The letter says:—"I will cheerfully contribute all in my power to facilitate the substantial good aimed at." Mrs. E. L. Maxwell, of Brooklyn, a granddaughter of Wolf Tone, contributed $200; Richard O'Gorman contributed $100; nine members of St. Gene's unfinishing gallantry, $100 each; A. L. O'Donohoe, $100; Barney Williams, $100. Mr. Mullaley announced on behalf of the Knights of St. Patrick that their subscription list was already over $500.

SUICIDE AT WHITE PLAINS.

A decided sensation was occasioned at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday morning, by the announcement that Charles C. Russell, druggist, doing business in that village, had taken his own life. Deceased, who was about twenty-six years old and unmarried, retired to his room, in the house where he boarded on Thursday evening without attracting any unusual observation on the part of his friends. About seven A. M. yesterday one of his acquaintances entered the apartment occupied by Russell, and was horrified at finding him extended on the blood stained bed clothing, quite dead, while a pistol lay within easy reach of the right hand of the suicide. Deceased had shot himself three times in the left side before he succeeded in putting one of the bullets through his heart. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, as he was doing a good business, and, as is generally understood, was to have been married in a few days.

THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

Another Day Lost by Adjournment to Monday.

THE CROWD IN THE COURT ROOM.

Gossip About the Witnesses and the Verdict.

The Brooklyn City Court opened yesterday morning at the usual hour, and the court room and corridors were crowded to excess long before the arrival of Judge Neilson. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, accompanied by Mrs. Beecher, entered the court room about five minutes past eleven. His face was radiant with smiles; in fact, he appeared so happy that his jovialty became the topic of general conversation. "Do you think he feels as happy as he looks, or is he only shamming?" was asked by a cynical observer, but he received no answer.

Mrs. Beecher appeared yesterday much older and worn than usual, being apparently in depressed spirits—the result of her invalid condition and long waiting on these tiresome legal proceedings. She was, however, apparently quite happy, for her countenance was as radiant as her husband's. The crowd of curious people which filled the court room, although packed rather closely, preserved good order. Bowen, who had been placed on the stand as a witness for the plaintiff on Wednesday, and who had undergone five hours' examination, had failed so far to satiate their thirst for revelations. Nothing short of startling testimony would or could satisfy them. They had come on Wednesday prepared to hear revelations from the mouth of Henry C. Bowen, a narrative of facts which would gratify their morbid appetite, and in the main they had been disappointed. But a few years ago the name of Bowen acted as an incentive among the faithful to obtain subscribers for a religious journal, and yet to-day we find the same name serving as an inducement for scandalmongers to crowd the City Court room. "Bowen will testify to-day" was passed along the line as though that gentleman was going to afford them such a treat as they had so far been denied. It was also rumored that the "Woodhull" would be called upon yesterday morning to testify on behalf of the plaintiff. This rumor tended to increase the excitement, so that when the Judge's gavel descended upon the desk, indicating that silence was needed in order to carry on the proceedings, there was not a single vacant seat in the room. Mr. Tilton had not as yet appeared, and Mr. Evarts, as usual, entered the court room about twenty minutes past eleven, smiling and nodding right and left as he elbowed his way through the throng to the enclosure set apart for the counsel. Mr. H. A. Bowen, the nephew of the witness, entered about the same time and took a seat near Tilton's counsel.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

At half-past eleven the tall form of Mr. Evarts was seen to rise and immediately the hum of the conversation ceased and the attention of every one present was concentrated upon the senior counsel for the defendant. Mr. Evarts, facing Judge Neilson, addressed the Court as follows:—

If Your Honor please, we are aware on both sides that Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman are compulsorily and inevitably prevented from coming to court to-day, and I am advised by my learned friends on the other side that we are getting very near the close of the case, and it may terminate substantially very soon, if this interval of to-day is taken. There are some reasons why we desire on our part that this should be done.

Dec. 2.—The counsel are engaged in cases in New York city?

Mr. Evarts—Absolutely.

By the Court—Then we must adjourn.

Clerk Manilson—The court stands adjourned till Monday morning next at eleven o'clock.

The jury then left the court room. As soon as it was announced to the bailiffs that the Court stood adjourned until Monday morning a look of disappointment was visible on the faces of the spectators, the gentlemen who occupied the rear seats in particular giving vent to their feelings in language more expressive than elegant. "What a sell," "So old Bowen is going on the stand to-day after all," greeted the ear on all sides.

The adjournment was explained by the fact that Messrs. Beach and Shearman attended before Judge Curtis in the Superior Court in the city yesterday, and secured an adjournment, to the first week of June, of the case of Brown vs. Fox, &c., in which they are opposing counsel. Another version was to the effect that Tilton's junior counsel could not agree about calling Victoria Woodhull as a witness in the absence of Mr. Beach.

MOULTON ON BOWEN.

In connection with the testimony which has thus far been rendered by Mr. Bowen, that gentleman has testified so positively in contradiction of the statements as made by Messrs. Beecher and Claflin, that it may be interesting to know what Frank Moulton has to say about the last witness for the plaintiff. A reporter of the Brooklyn *Argus* yesterday interviewed the "mutual friend," who, speaking in regard to the conference of arbitration between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, said:—

"The conference took place at my house. I represented Mr. Tilton, Mr. Bowen represented himself, and the arbitrators were Messrs. H. B. Claflin, Charles Storr and James Freeland. I have read the testimony of the other gentlemen upon this point, and I am compelled to state that they are mistaken. The terms of the contract between Tilton and Bowen provided for arbitrators in case of a change of purpose on the part of either of them. It was simply a business transaction, and there existed no necessity whatever of bringing any other matters. Mr. Bowen, I know, is perfectly right in stating that the scandal was not mentioned in his presence on that occasion."

It will be seen by the foregoing that Mr. Bowen is backed up in his denial of the statements made by Messrs. Claflin and Storrs.

MRS. TILTON'S PURPOSE.

There was a rumor about town yesterday that Mrs. Tilton is engaged in framing a statement for the public, in which she will give such facts as she had intended to relate upon the witness stand. She has taken copious notes of the trial, and like a lawyer has studied all the points that will make most weight in her behalf before the public. Mrs. Livingston will be here to supervise the production, as she is Mrs. Tilton's most faithful and enduring friend, besides being a lady of literary taste.

THE END ON THE TRIAL.

It is now confidently expected that all the evidence will be in and the closing addresses of counsel made by the 15th of June. If this expectation be fulfilled the charge of Judge Neilson will probably be closed by the 15th, on which date the jury will be permitted to retire and deliberate upon their verdict. Under these circumstances the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher will disappear from the public view, so far as its legal aspect is concerned. The impression is gaining strong ground that the jury will agree to disagree, as a careful canvass of the twelve "arbitrators" has been made by those most interested in the trial, and they appear to be confident that no verdict will be rendered. The assertion is made that out of the twelve jurors at least two are supposed to be favorable to the defendant, though, of course, it is all mere speculation, based on the religious opinions and views of the jurors in question. Ardent admirers of Mr. Beecher seem to be confident that he will be triumphantly acquitted, despite the evidence of Henry C. Bowen. On the other hand, adherents to the plaintiff's side of the case express equal confidence that a verdict will be brought in for Tilton. Now that the closing scenes are being acted in this most remarkable of all modern civil suits the interest manifested in the proceedings and their bearings on the question at issue is growing more and more intense, for it is seen that the denouement is not far distant. Indeed, so dramatic are the features of this trial that the audience, which comprises the entire public, is being amused by the telling situations and startling surprises given or foreshadowed.

In yesterday's HERALD an erroneous statement was made, to the effect that Messrs. Bowen and Beecher had been seen shaking hands on the previous day. It has since been ascertained that the gentleman who was seen shaking hands with Mr. Beecher, although he resembled Mr. Bowen very much, was another gentleman.

A MOTHER'S VIEWS ON MRS. TILTON'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"And a voice said, behold the tears of such as are oppressed, and on the side of their oppressors there was power."

How is Mrs. Tilton ever to be vindicated? Have you ever thought of that? Suppose the evidence turns sharply at last against the Beecher side, and the verdict be "guilty of adultery." Mr. Tilton has "condoned" his wife's fault, and it follows that the only charge he can make in the final issue is the sin of Mr. Beecher's loving another man's wife. But Mr. Beecher has said that was thrust upon him. In this case she is virtually guilty of nothing; but society condemns a woman for something which is nothing, but this "nothing" is the loss of her very identity. Behold now she is cast down in the matter! Overwhelmed with the vociferous charges of Mr. Tilton at the outset in quest of redress for his own grievances her fault was then "condemned" by him to save something out of the wreck of house treasures, which he clung to with all the greed of a selfish man; she was then spurned by a gaping public for having surreptitiously made demands upon Mr. Beecher's love, upon which charge society and self-respecting women stood aghast. On either side she has been hopelessly consigned by her husband and lover (?) to nothingness. Should the verdict be emphatically pronounced, "Not guilty," no woman with keen sensibilities, sacrificed as Mrs. Tilton has been in this conflict of the passions, and rage for power of these two men, could think of re-entering the desolate home, which must remain desolate forever. She can never be lifted from this degradation except by seeking redress at the hands of unjust laws, which have so degraded her, and reiterating her plea, which, because it failed with Judge Neilson, shall not necessarily fail the second time, or the third or the fourth, or until this appeal is sighed. By her pen now, we may be able to reach the unveiling of the hidden horrors of a system which, according to statute, consigns her to the place of a helpless, fickle, passionate evangeling; the common level, in fact, of all women, despised and forsaken in every extremity, ignored and passed by because they are women!

Will Plymouth church and the Beecher part of the nation sympathize with more than a single individual if the Beecher side wins? Will Mrs. Tilton share in another mob-party at Plymouth church, and be vociferously applauded and honored? They will overlook her, or following like good sheep after their shepherd, will privately denounce her for giving him the apple to eat. In every Beecher circle she is condemned already, or worse than condemned, by being consigned to oblivion. Mrs. Cady Stanton's burning words, published in most leading papers, in Saturday last, on "Beecher's Brutality," stunned the great public for an instant and brought it face to face with the fact that not a whisper had come from the uncovered side of Mrs. Tilton's soul. She points to the woman who is entitled to no place in this affair except as a defenceless, magnanimous, and forgiving creature, to be disposed of as the law shall decide for plaintiff or defendant, whether the scales go up or down. Here is a spectacle of a woman pleading for a chance to speak, and is denied. Justice demands that she shall speak, if she send herself and her family headlong to perdition. The unearthing of the reasons for the denial will yet have to come, and before it ends we will have to inhale the miasms of the charnel house.

The existing marriage laws sink the existence of the woman out of sight. It is strongly and forcibly exemplified in the case; and in the volcanic heavings and eruptions graves of buried wrongs will be opened and their ghosts will stalk through the streets and in the light of day. Shall men be any longer trusted with a woman's life and honor and be allowed to withhold her testimony in her own defence?

CHARLOTTE BARBOUR,
Mother of daughters.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

THE LIABILITY OF CHRISTIANS TO BECOME IMITATORS—THE TWO PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF A TRUE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Plymouth lecture room was only comfortably occupied last evening. Mr. Beecher came in five minutes late, accompanied by his daughter, who took a seat on the platform behind him. After two unusually short prayers, and the supplementary hymns, Mr. Beecher began his remarks by saying:—One of the mistakes which people fall into when entering upon a Christian life is that of imitation. It is natural that you should look up to persons around you who best represent your idea of Christian life, and it is quite natural that, aside from any purpose of imitation, you should fall into that habit insensibly, and at last that these imitations should take the form of duties, and the example of a single person should come to

STAND FOR A PRINCIPLE.

Thus, in Dr. Payson's time, it was natural for people to feel that religion required them not only to be in earnest, but to have a zeal that glowed and corruscated all the time. Now, it is not for me to say that these things are not right; but, because Dr. Payson's genius developed itself in that way, it does not follow that mine should. When God has made a man He does not make another like him, and He means that each man should disclose Christ in himself, as if it would take the whole race to set forth those qualities manifested in God. Now, stand by me for a moment. Suppose a man is of comparatively slender build, has brown hair and gray blue eyes, and has a sensitive nervous system, so that he goes into raptures and truth stands out to him

LIKE A POEM.

But the man who sits behind him is obese, has pallid skin, watery eyes and slow digestion; he never understands a joke until every one else has got through laughing. This man sees the man in front of him go into a rapturous state of rejoicing feeling—scintillating faith—and he says:—"I can never feel as that man does; I see is religion then I have no religion. I cannot follow my Lord as a good thing to be a poet; but cannot a man be a good farmer and no poet? So a man of cold temperament can never follow a sanguine, nervous temperament, and all the trouble to do so is only waste of time. If men should seek to mould themselves to one line the Church would be impoverished, for when the tree begins to grow it grows one central stem, but if it should continue to grow in that way it would be a long, unwieldy pole. It wants a branch on this side and another on that. It is the vast spread of diversity which makes the tree beautiful; it is of the Church again, so of Christ that in religion it is necessary to have a great deal of prayer. All men are not gifted alike in the matter of prayer. Is prayer a gift? Yes, some have it by birthright. Consider prayer in its largest dispensation, as communion and fellowship with God, and in the first place there is a vast difference in the manner in which different people comprehend the invisible. It is natural to some people to pray continually, and if it is not natural do you suppose God keeps an account of credit? This man prayed four hours, that one three hours, the third one hour and the fourth ten minutes. Some men say more in ten minutes than others do in four hours. Now, far from undervaluing prayer, I say strive for it. But we are called to liberty. Prayer is not the condition of your acceptance by the Lord Jesus Christ. A man may be a good Christian and not accept his conscience that he does not pray as often as some others. There are certain great elements you should all strive for. The first is a true sense of Christ present with you and the relationship of his love and power over you; the sense that you are entering a life of individual relationship with the

BEST BEING IN THE UNIVERSE.

His fulness against your emptiness, the sense of Christ present with you—this is the primal consideration of a Christian life. It does not matter whether you get it out of the Bible, or art, or works. The method does not matter. It does not matter that you should hold to a special doctrine of Christ. You are called to be freemen, not slaves. He says, "Henceforth I call ye not servants, but friends; for servants know not what the master doeth."

The second element is the reproducing in you of the elements which make Christ what He is—not the power to raise the dead, but those dispositions out of which come the beatitudes, "Blessed are the pure in heart; blessed are they persecuted;" all those utterances. Here, then, are the two great elements of a Christian life, Christ and Christlikeness, and though you may use all means of books and prayer you are not bound to them. The instruments by which the frame of mind is produced are not important, but they are not your masters; and when you have these two elements your life becomes comparatively victorious every day. Out of these two things flow spontaneously all Christian life, and the best way is to strike at the higher at once.

A CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

A MEETING AT SARATOGA PROPOSED—SHALL IT BE A BANQUET OR A CLAMBAKE?

A project of holding a convention of bank presidents, cashiers and bankers at Saratoga on the 20th of July has emanated from some St. Louis banks and met with favor among the bank officers in this city and throughout the country. A circular has been issued, signed by the cashiers of the First National Bank, the Dry Goods Bank and National Shoe and Leather Bank, in this city, and by those of banks in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, San Francisco, New Orleans and in other cities. The objects of the proposed convention, so far as could be ascertained yesterday, are, first, to enjoy what is in vulgar parlance called a "good time;" and second, to promote a cordial interchange of opinions and develop friendly relations among the banking fraternity. The programme took a three days' session. On the first day a permanent organization is to be formed, which shall meet every summer in some place of summer resort; on the second, such suggestions in regard to banking or financial questions as may come up shall be discussed, and on the third a grand banquet is to conclude the exercises. One of the prominent cashiers in this city, in writing of the proposed convention, speaks thus jocularly of his own idea concerning the execution of the programme:—"Let the 'meet' be called for Fire Island beach, and the programme be made to consist of a good clambake with blissful trolling and the other accompanying side dishes which prevail in King Sammy's (allusion to a hotelkeeper) dominions and let it also be understood that the first man who talks shop or is caught reading a money article shall be incontinently sent home."

It is expected that several hundred of the most prominent bank officers from all parts of the country will attend the convention, and, although its tone will be a decidedly social one, it may yet be productive of good results, in cultivating cordial relations of fellowship among this important class of the community. It is even hoped that some tangible reforms in the conduct of the banking business may, through mutual enlightenment, be brought about in time.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Hanging of Sturtevant, the Halifax Murderer.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

An Unrepentant, Blaspheming Criminal.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 7, 1875.

The terrors of the scaffold were realized here today by the young man, William H. Sturtevant, who murdered an old woman and a couple of his uncles in the neighboring town of Halifax a year ago last February. Inasmuch as an execution is an extraordinary event in this Pilgrim locality, the circumstance was regarded almost in the light of a gala occasion, and the very best citizens from the surrounding country were cordially invited to participate. The ceremonies were also graced and dignified by the presence of a commissioner from the Legislature, and there was also present an array of distinguished lawyers, judges of the smaller courts, the District Attorney, sheriffs from other counties and an abundance of politicians. Indeed, the occasion was quite entertaining to all save the unfortunate wretch who had so richly earned the penalty which he so bravely suffered.

THE LAST HOURS.

There was nothing very remarkable in the conduct of the condemned as the final hour approached. He maintained his usual indifference and slept as sound last night as he did any night during his eighteen months of confinement in jail. Yesterday afternoon he received a visit from his wife, who had not seen him before for several months. Mrs. Sturtevant, on her arrival, proceeded to the cell room, but was not allowed to approach nearer than within four feet of the cell door, nor to shake hands with her husband. On her first approaching her husband he was much affected, and he controlled his emotion with visible effort. It was some minutes before either spoke, and it seemed almost impossible to commence a conversation. He spoke first and said, "Don't cry, Abby." She replied, asking him if he had drawn any pictures lately; that she was very much pleased with those he had recently sent her, alluding to some he had drawn, framed and sent to her about ten days ago. One of them was a bust, copied from a magazine. One, sent to his boy about two and a half years old, represented juvenile soldiers. For his year old baby was a representation of children blowing bubbles. She asked him what she should do with the children. He did not know, but would like her to keep them together if she could. He made general inquiries about certain friends and relations, but the conversation was very commonplace. The interview terminated in about half an hour, and was abruptly brought to a close, as Mrs. Sturtevant was seized with nervous spasms, upon which it was found necessary to remove her. Mr. and Mrs. Dow, with their two little girls, accompanied Mrs. Sturtevant in this interview. Mrs. Dow is sister to the prisoner's father. William made some remarks to the little girls and to his own baby, who was also with them. After the attack of illness Mr. Dow led Mrs. Sturtevant toward the entrance hall and the others retired. As she drew near the door she said, "Goodby, Willie," and with a repetition of these adieus this interview was ended. Mr. Dow having placed Mrs. Sturtevant in care of sympathetic parties returned and asked Sturtevant if he had any messages to send to friends. "Not a word," he replied. "Anything for your sick father?" was asked. The prisoner replied that he neither asked to see him nor to send to him. During the whole of the interview Mrs. Sturtevant shed tears freely, and her husband had hard work to control his feelings. At all their interviews they have shown affection and extreme sympathy, and, though evidently at a loss to express their feelings, have impressed all with a sense of their pleasant relations.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

It was a dark and stormy morning and all nature seemed to add gloom to the mournful occasion. There was a large crowd outside the jail, in spite of the storm; but only those provided with tickets were admitted within the yard. Half an hour or so before the execution the prisoner was conducted from his cell to the corridor, where the chaplain of the jail was in waiting. Sturtevant seated himself in a chair, where he lipped hacs and surveyed the few spectators present with entire indifference and apparently felt little concerned about his approaching end. After everything was in readiness the chaplain advanced towards Sturtevant and spoked words of consolation, assuring him that the zeal he had manifested in his behalf was for his good, and with the hope that it might have helped him to prepare for the final change that awaited him. Appropriate selections of Scripture were then read, after which Mr. Hathaway made some very impressive remarks, in which he endeavored to arouse the feelings of Sturtevant, but he remained unmoved and was the most unconcerned of those present. The allusion to the situation of the condemned as one who had been unfortunate in the battle of life was beautifully expressed and enlisted the sympathy of its hearer, and in conclusion the speaker reminded them that whatever a man undertook in life he was sure to fail unless the blessing of God attended him. A fervent prayer was then offered that Sturtevant might be prepared for the great change that awaited him, and that whatever unfriendly feelings he had toward his fellow men might be softened, and that he might meet his end without bitter thoughts toward any one. During all these exercises the condemned man seemed wholly indifferent as to what was going on, or the terrible fate which awaited him.

Just before leaving the jail Sturtevant informed the Sheriff that he should not have anything to say at the gallows, and desired that the ceremony be as short as possible. He had no confession to make, he informed a friend on Thursday, and preferred that his children should have the benefit of the doubt as to his guilt rather than acknowledge that he committed the crime. In striking contrast to his statement was one made to the chaplain to-day, just before leaving his cell for the scaffold, when Sturtevant said, "I am as innocent of this crime as I was five years ago." Just as the clock was striking ten the jail door opened, and Sheriff Bates, followed by Deputy Sheriffs Wheeler and Torrey upon each side of the condemned, walked quietly down the concrete walk to the gallows, and Sturtevant stepped upon the platform without a tremor and took his place beneath the fatal rope, which was loosened from above and let down to his neck. The black cap had been placed upon his head before leaving the jail and the straps fastened about his ankles and just above the knees, while both hands were pinioned. He shook hands with the chaplain, Deputies Wheeler and Torrey, and with his attendants, but did not manifest the least particle of feeling. He had previously thanked the officers for the kindness they had shown him, and had bade the Sheriff and others farewell.

At three minutes past ten Sheriff Bates commenced to read the death warrant, and the coolness he exhibited was only equalled by the wonderful nerve displayed by Sturtevant. During the reading of the warrant he surveyed the spectators as coolly as though he was about to deliver a stump speech, and did not flinch in the least. He occasionally glanced at the Sheriff to see how much more was to be read, and seemed to be relieved when it was finished.

THE FINAL SCENE.

Deputy Sheriff Wheeler then placed the rope around Sturtevant's neck, with the knot about midway between the ears, on the back part of the neck. The black cap was drawn down over the face, the straps were tightened and everything being in readiness, Sheriff Bates, in a very clear voice, said:—"William H. Sturtevant, in obedience to this warrant I now proceed to execute the same, and my prayer for you is the promise of our Saviour when on the cross. He said, 'this day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.'" As he ceased speaking the Sheriff, at eight minutes past ten o'clock, touched the lever, and as the weight dropped from the unfastened pin, the body of William F. Sturtevant shot into the air. The movement was so easy that there was not the involuntary exclamation from the spectators that generally occurred under the old system of hanging, and the dreaded scene was ended, almost before it could be realized. Sturtevant was drawn up about five feet, and death must have been nearly instantaneous. There was hardly the usual twitching of the muscles that take place in such cases. The body swung around twice, after which it remained perfectly still, with the exception of an occasional contraction of the muscles. After remaining suspended about half an hour the body was cut down and delivered to the friends of the deceased. Previous to the execution, Sturtevant inquired of Charles H. Paine, Chairman of the County Commissioners, as to who would have charge of his body, and Mr. Paine informed him that he would. On asking if Sturtevant had any request to make about its disposition the latter replied, "I don't care a damn what becomes of it if you don't deliver it to Dan Blake." This Mr. Blake is an uncle of Sturtevant and was an important witness against him. Thus, to the very end Sturtevant entertained bitter feelings against those who were instrumental in securing his conviction, and would not relent in the least, although urged to do so by those having only the most kindly feelings toward him.

THE TRAGEDY

was in every feature one of those shocking affairs which causes human nature to involuntary cry for justice, if not for downright revenge. On the date before specified the three inmates of a farmer's dwelling in Halifax, Mass., were most ferociously murdered by being beaten on the head with a heavy cart stake. Two of the victims were aged farmers, the proprietors of the house and farm where the deed was done. They were peculiar in their habits, and, although quite wealthy, had no transactions with banks, but always hoarded their money in their own dwelling, or at least a very large part of it, the accumulations of many years. The currency of different issues received by them from year to year from the sale of their lands or from the product of their farms they placed for safe keeping in trunks or bureau drawers. This fact was well known throughout the neighborhood, and unfortunately was known to their nephew, William E. Sturtevant, the condemned. He was a young man, small of stature, who had served during the war both in the army and navy—deserting from the latter to join the former. He bore a bad reputation in the community and circumstances pointed to his connection with certain robberies and burglaries in the vicinity. He was an employé in a shoe factory, but from thriftlessness and dissipation had became reduced in circumstances, so that he was quite without means of supporting himself and family, and in the prospect of a deficiency of work he seems to have become desperate, and, in that condition of mind, to have thought of the possibility of possessing himself of some of the treasures hoarded in the Sturtevant mansion. Undoubtedly he might have accomplished this purpose in this regard without the shedding of blood by the exercise of his skill in thieving, which he had before shown himself possessed of; but

HIS RUFFIANLY NATURE

made his first impulse that of murder, but although he had received no injury from either of his two uncles or their housekeeper, and cherished no malice against them, yet he suddenly formed and executed the wicked purpose of killing them all at once. This design was carried out with a coolness, considering the atrocity of the act, which is almost beyond belief, and many of the steps which he took to conceal his crime and prevent suspicion from successfully fastening upon himself also showed remarkable craftiness. But although he seems to have been laboring under very little

AMONG THE RACE HORSES.

A Spring Jaunt About Long Branch and Neighborhood.

JERSEY THE GREAT RACING STATE.

Some of the Cracks of 1875 in Training—A Glance at Reform, Acrobat and Other Highly Fancied Favorites.

It was early morning and early in the spring as the HERALD reporter stood upon the bluff at Long Branch, when the sun rose bright and the blue sea sang gently to the gray-blue sky. To look across the broad expanse and note the sails of ships drawn clear against the rosy path of the sun was simply delicious; for the warmth of the slanting beams and the brisk salt air of the morning sent the blood dancing through the veins like rich old wine from birthday goblets. There was a light wind off the land, such as might fan a boat away out to the offing, while those who manned her basked in the sunshine on the waves. The sea was smooth and sleek and innocent looking as a young tiger cub; but below the crown of the bluff, upon its precipitous face, you might see that ruin had been wrought by the ocean's treacherous battering and its stormy winds during the recent winter. The strata of many ages had been assailed and in places it had fallen and been hurried away captive toward the outer depths by its attacking enemy, the remorseless sea. If the grand bluff is to be preserved, so that one can stand aloft on the solid and not ragged edge and survey the wonders of the grander ocean, a breakwater must be constructed. *"Delenda est Carthago"*—the city stood upon the shore, and now swans squabble over its probable site among sand heaps and salt morasses. Every winter storms and frosts, and the sap and mine work of the mighty waves when the east wind blows through whirling masts and hurls aloft the almost solid spray, bring down one piece after another of the bluff and leave the new face as insecure as the old one was. Messrs. Presbury and Hildreth have perceived this, and have fortified the face of their wide frontage by bastions of heavy timbers and sandbags. And there stood General Presbury, like the Warden of the Cinque Ports, "surveying with an eye impartial the long line of the coast." Taking care not to go "over the brink of it" we looked down, too, in order to understand the merit of this subsidiary device which

IS A BREAKWATER

to keep the force of the surf off the frisky bathers. The plan is a good one. The ladies of the West End may by and by bathe as securely as do brown nymphs in some secluded cave where palms and spicy groves nod o'er the waters of the Indian Sea.

The scene at Long Branch is very beautiful and exhilarating. There may be watering places in Europe more celebrated for fashion, for counts, royalty and what not; but for the bold combination of sea and land the Branch cannot easily be beaten. Here you have not an embayed shallow, half swamp and only half the right allowance of salt in the water, but the real *mare magnum*, with currents from the Equator and the Pole, "forty-five fathom and a white sandy bottom," as the leadsmen say, forty yards from your bedroom window. In winter it is not to be tried with, for then you may strike a stream which has brought icebergs down from the misty north; but jump in at summer time and you may feel the touch of balmy waters from the sunny shores of the Caribbean Sea. Long Branch is the jewel of New Jersey. The excellencies of the place are manifold. A residence there in the season conduces to health through the salubrity of the air and the strength of the iodine in the water; to appetite, through the bracing sea atmosphere—to wit, through much phosphorus to feed the brain, from fish of waters deep and blue; to good morals, from the absence of mosquitoes, and the wholesome, soothing presence of fat men who play much whist and "sleep o' nights." With the lean and hungry looking, but dyspeptic tribes, who never enter the larder save through the pantry window and then with burglarious intent upon property in the other parts of the house, the air of the Branch does not agree.

AMONG THE THOROUGHBREDS.

The purpose of the HERALD's reporter in visiting Long Branch, however, was not to examine into these matters. Nor to go a fishing, as Izaak Walton hath it. So he left Generals Presbury and Hildreth, the blue sea and its rippling waves, the breakwater and all the other works of nature and art, for a journey inland. The writer's business was with the race horses in Jersey. "Then in the name of Eclipse and of all the rest that have run and won, why didn't you say that afore?" This exclamation falls from one of the gentlemen who wants to know what will win the Belmont and Travers Stakes, the Jersey Derby and Oaks, and a number of other Spring and Autumn handicaps. The old maxim "wait and win," is the response. By not forcing the pace early we may be able to come with a rush at the finish—a sort of combination of the eyes of Harwas and Barbee, Old Sam Chiney and Young Tom Sayres.

New Jersey is now the racing State of the Union. Within its limits there are about a dozen large racing establishments, and its people may be relied upon to stamp out hypocritical propositions to discourage the turf, while holding up clam bakes and other forms of virtuous enjoyment in connection with "the noble art." In Jersey are the estates, the horses and the liberal establishments of Messrs. P. Lorillard, D. D. Withers, Francis Morris, M. H. Sanford, Colonel D. McDaniels, D. A. Bannatyne, Charles Lloyd, Pierre Lorillard, Thomas Pryor, Joseph Donahue, John Coffee and others. It was not possible to visit all these at one trip, and on this occasion the writer did not go beyond Monmouth Park, and the training quarters at Holmedel, which are in its vicinity. On the way from the horse to the Park, the railroad in course of construction, which is to carry passengers from Jersey City to the Branch in a little more than an hour, was an object of much interest. The road will be finished in June. As the first train there will be Manager Rayner, as busy as a bee. The course is already in capital order. Some improvements have been devised touching the accommodation of the ladies on the grand stands, the best of these places being on the further end from the club house. They are now to have the upper end, toward the club house, and that portion of the stand is to be upholstered for them. Another stand is also to be constructed from the house to the stand, so that when the sward is too damp or too dusty for the dainty kid and delicate silk, with which the feet of the ladies are encased, they may go tripping dry and clean upon the boards. It is true they will have to "walk the plank," but the best men of the maritime powers do that without reference to tradition and experience. Mariners who formerly cruised in brigantines and schooners in the neighborhood of the Windward Islands.

MONMOUTH PARK STABLES.

The first horse we saw at the course was Warlike, by War Dance. He now belongs to Colonel Schuyler Crosby and looks well.

An important string of horses are this year in charge of Davis Pryor, the careful and attentive young man who was so successful in 1873 when the victories of True Blue, Survivor and Weatherbrook made the stable famous. It now contains eleven horses, two of which are four-year-olds, four three-year-olds and five are two-year-olds. The elders, Carlina, by Planet, and Lizzie K., by Tee Hee Jr., out of Lass o' Gowrie, looks very well, but in all probability a good four-year-old could give them lots of weight. The three-year-olds are Lizzie K., by Asteroid, out of Fairy; Sensible, by Leamington, out of Skedaddle; Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, and Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Marcuz, by Glencoe.

Lizzie K. was a bad colt early last summer, and it was a question with many whether she did not actually win the first two-year-old race of the season at Jerome Park, which another horse got. After that misfortune came in the shape of a curb, and there was no reason to like her. She lost her temper, she grew inanimate, dull in the eye and dead in the coat. There is now a very great change for the better, and she is as full and improved as appearances indicate we shall see some good races for three year-old-filly stakes, even against such noses as Ohitipa and Pinework.

Tom Ochiltree is a plain, well built colt. He lacks "quality," but he has size and strength and great racing action when fairly set going. If no infirmity intervenes to prevent the improvement which is commonly made by large, strong colts or Lexington colts this colt will be heard of some time.

Scramble is sister to Sanebox and inbred to Glencoe, but of all that it does not seem probable that she will eliminate the traits of her dam. Skeddadle herself was, however, better at four years old than at three.

Lord Zetland is a good looking chestnut colt, about 15.2, with a white stocking on one hind leg. Some do not fancy him in favor, but why not is by no means clear. When stripped he resembles his near relation, the capital colt Acrobat. He does not take after him in disposition, though, for the latter is a lazy goer, while this Lordship will run away if there is half a chance. All-together, considering his breeding and his looks, this colt ought not to be condemned. The Lexingtons out of mares of the Glencoe blood, when fairly well made and sound, may be safely looked to for some improvement. Wanderer was a case in point.

The two-year-olds in the stable are Lizzie K., by Planet, out of Bayflower; Lorna Doone, by Jack Malone, out of Queen of the West; Dundreary, by Devil, out of Bugle, and Rose, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Florence. Rose is a very beautiful filly, long and deep through the heart, but Dundreary has more size and a glimpse of the Eclipse look, which bodes a bold thing for a two-year-old to have. Considering his chance hardly anybody's stallion has got more last horses than Dundreary's grandsire, of the Orlando and Bay Middleton blood.

Mr. Bannatyne's horses consist of Stockwood, Audubon, The Ghost and Biba Riba. The latter, as his name would suggest, had just come a little of his old disposition, by refusing the water jump when put to it."

Anthony Taylor has Meteor and Minnie Mac in training, and their names are to come. Took a good colt to beat Meteor when he was three years old. Mr. Crouse fancied Business was the better of the two, and sent Meteor out in the Belmont stakes to make the running for him. On the contrary, the late Edward Thompson always affirmed that Meteor was tried as a two-year-old and found to be as good as Bayonet, Vanguard and General Duke were at the same age. Meteor made the running in such a manner that he nearly lost Business, and it was all that Joe Daniels could do to get up in time a few strides and beat him. But he has since complained in the legs when put to sharp work, and it may be doubted whether he can stand the preparation for a steeple chase. He jumps well.

J. R. PRYOR'S STRING.

From Monmouth Park, with a good team and pleasant company, we started toward the west, and soon had left behind the undulating hills and dells and fertile fields, with here and there a dark, steep ravine and a waterfall, some seven or eight miles further into the interior. There was much difficulty in ascertaining whether the right road had been taken or not; but at last a hill was ascended and we were in sight of the wholesome uplands on which is the establishment of Mr. Pryor's string, now occupied by Mr. Taylor, a man of great ability, vast experience in many lands and enviable fame in his procession. Here it was that Ruthless and Monday were trained by Sir Hamilton A. L. Minor, and here Brown Jaugh, Relentless, Regardless and Battle Axe the movements of racing action. It is a pleasant, healthy place, and as disagreeable sound to racing men, and when the veteran trainer came up the hill attended by young Tom Sayers, to greet the visitors, it could be seen that the neighborhood agreed with him. Mr. Pryor has a string of eighteen horses in training, owned by various gentlemen, among whom Mr. Belmont, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Grinstead may be mentioned.

The contest lately with Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington. The Count was about the best Kentucky ever got. Almost invincible as a two-year-old, of the highest breeding, handsome looking, and better had another name to the list of those who were kings upon the turf but failed at the stud. This is one of the instances in which there is no safeguard to breeding. Some people would weigh out value to a stallion just in proportion to certain elements in his pedigree, as a butcher weighs out his beef, but it will rarely if ever happen that horses show Count D'Orsay looks exceedingly well, strong and full of energy, and when the birds sing about their nests in the young leaves of June he should be fit to run. Once—Since the Count was seen he has gone aunts, and been scratched from all his engagements.] By D'Orsay's sire was Freebooter, a two-year-old son of Lecturer and Piracova. By Buccaneer, small, but a nice, neat youngster. A third, of Kentucky's produce, was Paraphine, out of Parachute.

Then came two daughters and a son of Phaeton, the imported horse, by King Tom. They are all three-year-olds. The fillies are named Calash and Phoebe Mac Power. The colt is called St. Martin, and a good looking colt he is, of fine size and good shape, and comes of excellent running blood on his dam's side, being out of the famous old mare Tokay. D'Artagnan is another good-looking three-year-old by Leamington, out of Zingara, sister to Jerome Edgar. The latter was nearly, if n t quite, as good a racehorse as Kentucky; but his failure as a stallion was complete. Harmaster, by Warminster, out of Stolen Kisses, does not seem to have grown; but he retains the robust, Battle Axe sort of look that he had when a foal. He also has three years to do.

Then came one concerning whom the company had some curiosity, the filly Faverdale, purchased by Mr. Cameron in England last year, and imported here in the fall. She is a two-year-old by The Palmer, out of Georgiana, by Touchstone. Faverdale is a real well-made filly, bony and blood-like, as befits the descendants of the fine old horse of fine points, Touchstone, and the light in her eyes reminds one of Mme. Eglan ine.

Knapsack, two years, by War Dance; Elmwood, three years, by Bayonet, out of Austine. three years, by Lightning, out of Kelpie, a Derby Scotland; Missdeal, three years, by Gilroy; Jeannette Horton, three years, by Leamington, out of Lady Horton; Lizzie Sherrod, three years, by Warminster, out of Sophia, by Bonnie Scotland, make up the remainder of Mr. Pryor's lot.

THE LLOYD HOMESTEAD.

A further drive of about a mile brought us to Mr. Charles S. Lloyd's handsome homestead, where were found another lot of good-looking horses, some of them as powerful and fine as any that had been seen. This place was for many years the winter quarters of the famous trotting mare Flora Temple. After her arduous campaigns James McMann used to send her over to Mr. Lloyd to be taken care of and she always came out fresh and strong in the spring. At Mr. Lloyd's there was met Mr. Littell, who owns some of the horses in training there. The famous Fellowcraft is now among them, being now at the stud in Kentucky. But his brother in blood, Wildidie, by Australian, out of Idlewild, is. This fine looking horse is now five years old and seems to be worthy of very high type. But he has been unfortunate ever since his maiden victory at two years old, which was a great one. He has never been to the post in condition since, and there is some reason to fear that he may never be again, for everything indicates that he needs a very strong preparation and his leg may give way. It always took a vast amount of work to get his dam fit for a great race, but when at she was just about invincible. Events proved that Fellowcraft, too, wanted plenty of work and hard work to bring his quality out. As long as he ran in events of only moderate length and made waiting races he did not win, but when he had raced himself into sticking condition and they let him go for a mile and a quarter in Jerusalem journey, his superiority was manifested in every point of view. It was made plain by three things—First, the time of the race, the fastest ever run; second, his unfortunate case with which he won; third, the excellent form of the horses beaten by him. If we could only see Wildidie as fit as Fellowcraft was on that day we should not have to wait so long to see him put to it, instead of fit to run, after the manner of his ancestors, Lexington, Idlewild and West Australian, there is but little hope of a great and glorious victory.

Reform, four years old, by Lexington, out of Stolen Kisses, by the Knight of Kara. This fast and well built colt, upon the whole, unfortunate, colt is now all that his best friends could wish for appearance. Mr. Lloyd has exercised all his skill and care in the work of recuperation. The colt has brought his legs to be cool and fit to run in every sense a grand looking four-year-old. In the cups he cannot but be formidable, barring one of those unforseen vicissitudes which frequently baffle the best of human calculation and often upset reasonable expectations, almost upon the eve of battle and longed-for victory.

Lord Clive, three years, by Leamington, out of Maggie Lee, by Lexington. This is a big, hard colt, and, though he may not shine in the early part of the season, he may come out toward the end of it. His owner and trainer do not brag about him or his chances, and very justly, for he is to be meant much for the spring races, but this is only a conjecture. Another thing is, that where a late and backward three-year-old is in a stable in company with such a flyer as Reform and Acrobat he must be a wonder to show to great advantage. We shall see by and by.

Acrobat, four years, by Lexington, out of Sallie Lewis, by Glencoe. This beautiful, fast, and famous colt has, in all probability, no superior in America, and, perhaps, none anywhere else. The engraving which we did from a nearly a model, in breeding, shape, and action. He is also to be regarded as a colt of that speed which is sometimes proclaimed as marvelous, and which is, indeed, too marvelous to be believed in by some until they have seen it themselves. Acrobat is, however, a very fast horse, when his stride is once established and his big heart begins to feel the warming influence of loose work and severe emulation. At other times he is a lazy goer, and not a quick beginner, in which he somewhat resembles that superb horse Monarchist. Neither of them would run for love, but both would for money. Strong, seasoned four-year-old, and he will take a deal of beating when Mr. Lloyd has given him the last work. This stable is not strong in a numerical point of view, but the four-year-olds, Acrobat and Reform, are sufficient of themselves to make its attitude of grave interest to the great racing powers. Here is Charles, away up in the secluded steppes of the Jersey scenery, and some never think of him. But wait a bit!

Let the horseman's tramp,
From the Cossack camp,
The foeman's march announce.
Let the eagle whet
His beak, sharp set,
On the battle field to pounce.

The other horses here were Examiner, by Enquirer, a three-year-old; fillies by Leamington and Hampton Court, two years old, and a four-year-old colt by Asteroid.

Mr. Withers' establishment is not far from Mr. Lloyd's, and is in a pleasant, salubrious situation. The arrangement of the stables as to boxes and room are of the best and most convenient description. Mr. Reynolds, unfortunately for the trainer and many of the lads were out with part of the horses in training—gone to the blacksmiths and Spring Lake, where he is best seen. The boys lost at home knew, or seemed to know all that was going on. Here, however, are two-year-olds by Kentucky, Lord Clifden and Parmesan, and three-year-olds by Lexington and Australian. It would be pleasant to see Mr. Withers win good races, and we have strong faith that he will do so in time. He is a gentleman of large means as well as great ability, and possesses the requisite perseverance which almost always finally obtains its ends. Some people "pooh, pooh" his efforts now. They did just the same in regard to those of Mr. Sanford some years ago, but when the world had turned around two or three times more the same critics ran about with tears in their eyes and curses on their lips, whimpering, "You may as well bet again the devil as again Sanford when he means business."

JOCKEY CLUB BETTING BOOKS.

The spring racing season opens auspiciously. New Orleans passed off satisfactorily, Galveston has finished a successful reunion, despite many discouraging circumstances, and on Tuesday the high-mettled steeds contended for mastery on the Nashville racecourse. The meeting of the Blood Horse Association in that city has continued throughout the week, and, as many stables were present, the racing carnival has been very brilliant. After Nashville comes Lexington, the sport at the capital of the Blue Grass region commencing on the 10th inst., continuing five days, when next in order is Louisville. The inaugural meeting at the latter place promises to be exceptionally attractive, and numerous favorites will strive to secure the handsome stakes and purses set down for decision. Baltimore then jumps into the foreground, and Pimlico course is expected to be alive with the fairest of Maryland's beauties while the giants of the turf pass before them to victory or to defeat. Then fair Jerome keeps the ball a-rolling, as on the 5th of June her gates will be thrown open after an interval of eight months, when the most fashionable outdoor event of the season will be inaugurated.

Naturally the racing community are looking eagerly for news from the horses engaged at the South; for, with the result of many of the events there to be decided during the present month, opinions will be formed of the condition and health of highly-fancied cracks. In this manner some of the more promising flyers of the season will be culled from the mixed number of horses in training, and when they appear at Jerome Park and the actual battle begins many of the speculating fraternity will imagine they have the winners there. Meanwhile the betting on the races on the Withers and Belmont stakes and the Westchester and Saratoga cups is steadily progressing at the subscription rooms of the American Jockey Club, the closing quotations last evening being as follows:—

WITHERS' STAKES, ONE MILE, JUNE 5.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Ascension	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Examiner	15 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Probability	20 to 1
Joe Cerna	10 to 1	Matador	20 to 1
Volcano	10 to 1	Gold Mine	30 to 1
Invoice	10 to 1	Douglas	30 to 1
Gyro	10 to 1	Werewind	30 to 1
Warwick	10 to 1	New York	30 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1		

WESTCHESTER CUP, TWO AND A QUARTER MILES, JUNE 8.

	Age.	Weight.	
Ballankeel	4	108	5 to 1
Reform	4	108	5 to 1
Madge	4	108	6 to 1
Holyrood	6	121	6 to 1
Vandalite	4	115	8 to 1
Saxon	4	118	8 to 1
Grinstead	4	108	9 to 1
Bay Final	3	90	10 to 1
Persanaer	4	108	12 to 1
Kadi	6	115	12 to 1
Botany Bay	4	108	15 to 1
Saltie	5	111	15 to 1
Pivecroft	6	118	20 to 1
Dead Head	4	105	20 to 1
Tubman	3	118	20 to 1

BELMONT STAKES, ONE AND A HALF MILES, JUNE 9.

Chesapeake	5 to 1	Sangara	10 to 1
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Willie Burke	5 to 1	Calvin	10 to 1
Raymond	5 to 1	Warwick	10 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	12 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Rhadamanthus	12 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	Gyro	15 to 1
Joe Cerna	8 to 1	Lightning	15 to 1
Milner	10 to 1	Alton	20 to 1
Meco	10 to 1	Young Bonnie	25 to 1
Leiaps	10 to 1		

SARATOGA CUP, TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

Aerouaut	4 to 1	Rutherford	10 to 1
Springbok	4 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Ballankeel	6 to 1	Madge	10 to 1
Ohitipa	7 to 1	Pennington	12 to 1
Skylark	8 to 1	Dunmore	12 to 1
Preakness	8 to 1	Osage	20 to 1

BACKING THE HORSES.

In order to show to what extent a few of the more prominent horses in the Withers and Belmont stakes and the Westchester cup have been backed on the Jockey Club books a list has been prepared up to last evening. It is as under and embraces the horses and sums below reported in the HERALD. The limit fixed by the bookmaker on each is $10,000:—

WITHERS STAKES.

$6,000 to $1,160 against Chesapeake.
$6,321 to $555 against D'Artagnan.
$7,160 to $560 against Ascension.
$6,100 to $340 against Warwick.
$4,800 to $600 against King Bolt.
$4,925 to $405 against Joe Cerna.
$4,475 to $430 against Volcano.

BELMONT STAKES.

$6,250 to $655 against St. Martin.
$5,000 to $250 against Calvin.
$4,195 to $360 against Joe Cerna.
$6,000 to $300 against Ozark.
$5,700 to $420 against Tom Ochiltree.
$4,000 to $370 against Leiaps.
$5,025 to $830 against Chesapeake.

WESTCHESTER CUP.

$2,650 to $380 against Ballankeel.
$5,000 to $200 against Pennsylvander.
$3,100 to $310 against Grinstead.
$4,400 to $310 against Kadi.
$2,600 to $220 against Bay Final.
$3,000 to $300 against Unpeuper.
$3,840 to $480 against Vandalite.
$3,000 to $150 against L mestone.
$1,500 to $150 against Ruther-ord.
$2,130 to $200 against Madge.
$4,480 to $490 against Reform.

HORSE NOTES.

Count D'Orsay, chestnut horse, six years, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, having gone amiss in training, has been scratched from all his engagements, the bookmakers being notified yesterday morning. The Count was entered in the important cup events at Baltimore, Long Branch and Saratoga, and was expected to take part in these contests.

Mr. John Coffee has been reinstated by the American Jockey Club.

James Thompson's chestnut filly Emma, 4 years, by Australian, dam Maria Inness, has been scratched from all her engagements.

The mutual pools at Johnson's on George Graham, the winner of the Bruce Stakes, first day of the Nashville meeting, paid $134 58—rather a handsome return for each $5 invested.

Mr. William H. Parks, Brooklyn, N. Y., has matched Prospero, by Messenger Duroc, against Mr. J. Weaver's honest Dutchman, by Hoaglana's Gray Messenger, for a trotting race agreed upon a mile heats, three in five, in harness, $5,000 a side, half forfeit and to be trotted September 20.

William Lovell wishes to match American Girl against Dolphin for $2,500 a side, half forfeit and to be trotted at Philadelphia, over Point Breeze Park or at New York, over either Fleetwood or Prospect Park course, mile heats, in harness; the race to take place any time before June 1.

The conditions of the four mile and repeat race, to take place in San Francisco, October next, are as follows:—Entrance, $1,000 to accompany each horse, the first $6,000 to the second, $5,000 to the third and $4,000 to the fourth horse. Five horses must enter and start to make a race. Horses from Europe are allowed $1,500 in addition for traveling expenses and 5 lbs. in weight; those east of the Rocky Mountains, $1,000, and those from Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, $500.

ART AND ARTISTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

At a meeting of the School Teachers' Association yesterday Wilson McDonald read a paper on the "Arts and Artists of Ancient Egypt," which showed that he has been a careful student of the works descriptive of the recent discoveries in Egypt, yet some of his conclusions were rather startling. The lecturer stated that until 1822 comparatively little was known of the history of the ancient Egyptians, but that, thanks to more recent researches by archæologists, the subject has become a deeply interesting study. Mr. McDonald briefly reviewed the discoveries made by the French, German and Tuscan commissions between 1828 and 1829—discoveries that showed that the Pyramids were built 4,000 years before the Christian era. He then touched upon the services rendered by the savans Wilkinson, Hamilton and others, and the later discovery of the Rosetta stone, which was the most important of all discoveries made during the past fifty years, as the hieroglyphics thereon, when translated, threw a flood of light upon the past empire. The lecturer insisted that our present civilization is not the result of the enlightenment of the generation immediately before us; that we are now living upon the inheritance and arts of long ago. For nearly 1,000 years the genius of Egypt was lost to us; but the genius of this generation had lifted the veil that hid the civilization of the Egyptians from us. As a proof of this he referred to the fact that in the Egyptian Museum, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, in this city, are articles of jewelry, statuary and other handiwork 7,000 years old. Mr. Wilson took the ground that the work of the ancient artists of Egypt had done more to perpetuate history than the art of printing, and hence he placed the artists of a nation ahead of the printing press as educators. The lecture was illustrated by numerous stereoscopic views that materially added to the interest of the address.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE—THE IRISH PROGRAMME.

Yesterday afternoon the first meeting of the American National Rifle Team was held in the offices of the National Rifle Association, Bennett Building, Nassau street. There were present Colonel Bodine, General Dakin, Colonel Gildersleeve, Mr. Yale, Major Fulton, Messrs. Jewell, Canfield and Coleman. Major Fulton took the chair and Mr. Coleman officiated as secretary. Colonel Bodine moved that Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve be elected captain of the American National Rifle Team of 1875. This motion, to the evident satisfaction of every one present, was carried unanimously. Upon the suggestion of the Chairman, a motion was carried declaring that, in the opinion of this meeting, no secretary would be necessary for the team. A motion was next introduced by which the Captain of the team was authorized to make such arrangements and enter into such contracts as in his judgment might be necessary in securing servants or any other convenience and comforts requisite for their passage to Ireland, their sojourn there and return home. This resolution was also agreed to. A motion was then put and carried, declaring that Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of every week should be the days of regular practice for the team at Creedmoor until their embarkation for Ireland. The meeting then adjourned. According to the above resolution, team practice will commence to-day at eleven o'clock, on the Creedmoor ranges.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club met yesterday, at four o'clock P. M., in the offices of the first named organization. The following members were present:—General Shaler, General Woodward, General McMahon, General Knox, Colonel Wingate, Colonel Bodine, Major Fulton, Captain Casey, Captain Bruce, Messrs. A. Alford, E. H. Sanford, A. V. Canfield, Jr., and Mr. Yale. Colonel Wingate was in the chair and Captain Bruce acted as secretary. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, Major Fulton, on behalf of the Executive Committee appointed by the Joint Committee to declare the names of those gentlemen who should compose the American National Rifle Team of 1875, drew attention to the action taken and report rendered Thursday afternoon. He read the official list of the names (already published) of the members of the team, which was then accepted in order of their respective merits. A motion that the report of the Executive Committee be received was adopted. The Chairman then read a letter from Major Arthur B. Leech, Dublin. It was as follows:—

MAJOR LEECH'S LETTER.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Two days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 2d inst., and as you so wish it of course I will cease to shoot with you on 9th June; and I confess that your decision in this respect is most agreeable to me, as it naturally enhances still more the value of the prize should you are so good as to pay us—namely, just to shoot one international match here according to the programme which you heretofore sent me and dated 8th of March, and which I now beg to send to you enclosed, signed by me. In this matter I have no choice in selecting that programme in use in 1873. In fact, the match will be shot under the Wimbledon rules of 1873, as it was at Creedmoor in September last.

WIMBLEDON.—I will go to London (D. V.) next week and I will see about the camping ground for us and write to you fully shortly. The whole town here is talking of the match. I refer you to the amusing little episode in the Times on the subject. * * * "All hands" here desire warm remembrance to our friends over the water. By the by, I want to ask you a question. Young Waterhouse, who is now living with us in America. It is very hard upon him that he is not eligible to shoot on our Irish team. He was born here and his father has lived here for forty years, but he is actually (the father) an Englishman, Young Waterhouse is quite a new shot, having taken to long range shooting only last year, and he intends to compete for a place in the Irish team to shoot with the Americans on the 22d inst. I think I am only consulting your wishes if I invited his wins a place on the terms of your not objecting to him. What say you? Kind regards to all friends. Ever yours very sincerely, ARTHUR B. LEECH.

Colonel WINGATE, New York.

The Chairman called attention to the case of Mr. Waterhouse, whose father, being an Englishman, rendered him ineligible to a place in the Irish National Rifle Team. The question as to whether, under the above circumstances, the present Committee would be justified in making an exception to favor the gentleman above named, occasioned a good deal of discussion. Some of the members were of opinion that the Irishmen, having themselves made the rule whereby persons in the case of Waterhouse were excluded, should abide by the consequence. One or two of the members spoke in favor of the suggestion that, in adopting the rule which prevented Mr. Waterhouse from participating in the international match, they had willingly done themselves an injustice.

THE IRISH TEAM

was to be composed of such men as could shoot on that team in any national contest at Wimbledon. Now, the rules of Wimbledon, made by Englishmen, not Irishmen, following the exploded idea of once a Britain always a Britain," were so far as to consider men in the case of Waterhouse; that is, of English parents, but born in Ireland, as Englishmen, and therefore ineligible to a place in an Irish rifle team. Finally an understanding of the true state of the case was reached, and General McMahon made a motion to the effect that the rules of the match as already laid down could not be departed from. This was agreed to, and Mr. Waterhouse was made ineligible to shoot in the international Irish-American match.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR LEECH.

Mr. A. Alford received the following letter from Major Arthur B. Leech:—

DUBLIN, MORRISSON'S HOTEL,
Saturday, April 24, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. ALFORD,—I had the pleasure of receiving your telegram to-day, to say that the American team will start from New York on 26th June. I immediately telegraphed a reply in English letters, but in Irish language, Gaelic, which means a hundred thousand welcomes. The rifle is a beauty, and I promise not to disgrace it. I will write again in a couple of days, but I cannot shoot on the 9th, so do not be uneasy concerning without sending a line. Kind regards to all friends.

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

A. ALFORD, Esq., New York.

THE ULSTER CHALLENGE.

The matter of the challenge from the Ulster Rifle Club was then taken up for consideration. It was generally agreed that the American team, while acting as the national representative body of American riflemen, could not in such capacity entertain or accept a challenge from any body of marksmen acting in no official way as the national team of their country. General McMahon, therefore, made the following motion:—

Resolved, that it is the sense of this committee that the team appointed by the American people to meet Irishmen of Ireland have no right to accept any other challenges from any source as a team.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Johnston moved that it was necessary that some energetic measures should be taken to collect funds to defray the expenses of the team. He would canvass the city of Boston himself. If some one could be appointed in each town. The Chairman then appointed General McMahon to form a committee with Mr. Johnston. The treasurer read his proceeds to date, from which it appeared that $5,636 were the net proceeds of the late amateur entertainment at the Academy of Music, and there is a general subscription list of $2,677. This makes the aggregate sum of $8,313, which $4,000 are already paid in. An additional $4,000 would still be necessary to defray the expenses of the contemplated voyage. General Shaler moved that the secretary be instructed to collect all outstanding subscriptions.

Colonel Wingate read the rules for the selection of a team to shoot for Ireland in the return international rifle match, which is to take place in June, 1875, which have been adopted by the Irish Rifle Association. They are substantially as follows:—Seven days are appointed for public competitions, to be held on the Irish Rifle Association Ground, London. Each competition to consist of fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots or previous shooting the same day allowed. Each competitor to shoot on one of the following days and no more. The nine best aggregate scores to be primarily selected for the team and extra men. If, at the conclusion of the competitions, the Captain thinks it desirable, he can call upon any of the nine best scores to enter into further competition with any of the excluded competitors; provided the majority of those selected concur in the Captain's views, whose vote shall count two. The rules used must be

OF IRISH MAKE.

The scores of each competitor to be kept by the Captain. Each competitor to pay a fee of £5, and the fund created to be handed over to the Reception Committee in the name of the Irish Rifle Association.

A beautifully illuminated and artistically designed programme, just received from Ireland, was read by the chairman. It is as follows:—

AMERICAN AND IRISH INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH PROGRAMME.

The American rifle team will arrive in Dublin about the 26th of June, and will remain for nearly three weeks. The international rifle match will take place at Dollymount on the 29th of June, and the annual prize meeting of the Irish Rifle Association on the 30th of June and the 1st and 2d of July. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College have intimated their intention to entertain the rival teams at banquets. Invitations have been received from John S. Venables Vernon, Esq., D. L., for a *fete* at Oulart Castle, and from the Committee of the Civil Service Athletic Sports.

Arrangements are also undertaken for the entire entertainment of the American team during their visit to this country, and also for a deputation at their invitation to proceed to receive the American party at Queenstown. Visits to the public institutions and to the mercantile establishments of this city; visit to the county Wicklow, and to the Vice Regal Court concert of Irish musicians; trip in Dublin bay; banquet by the citizens; visit to the Curragh camp; presentation of prizes at Antrim Palace.

The following is the Committee of Reception:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, one earl of Kingston, Maurice Brooks, Esq., M. P.; Phineas Nash, Esq., M. P.; John Lloyd, Esq., D. L.; Major myth, M. P., D. L., son, Esq., J. P.; Captain James Mackey, J. P.; J. Yokes Mackey, J. P.; Edmund Johnson, Esq.; John Rigby, Esq.; J. K. Miner, Esq.; O. Orme Mahy, Esq., Q. C.; F. Falkner, Esq., Q. C.; Arthur C. Moulon, Esq.; George Moyers, Esq., D. L.; Alderman Jameson, J. P.; Edward Kinahan, J. P.; Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., D. L., M. P.; Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, Dr. Frail, F. S. C. D.; Thomas Fry, Esq., S. C. J. P.; Robert Greenhill, Esq.; Henry Hamilton, Esq.; Samuel S. Waterhouse, Esq.; John Norwood, Esq., LL. D.; George B. Owens, Esq., M. D.; Alderman Manning, J. P.; C. Dennehy, Esq., J. P.; Alderman Lewis Harris, James F. Lombard, Esq., J. P.; George Delary, Esq.; John Gunn, Esq.; Henry Coe, Esq., C. E.; Sir John Arnott, James G. Pollock, Esq.; Michael R. Gunn, Esq.; Nugent Robinson, Esq.; John J. Bagnell, Esq.; Daniel Sullivan, Esq.; Colonel James Vernon, Esq., D. L.; John McCurdy, Esq., C. E.; James Wilson, Esq.; Lord Muskerry, P. Watson, Esq.; Sir Robert Paul, Bart.; Earl of Dunraven, John Hamilton, Esq., Q. C.; Anthony O'Neill, Esq., T. C.; Major Leech.

Instructions were sent to the superintendent of the Creedmoor rifle ranges to have all the targets there painted and divided according to the recent changes in rules of shooting at Wimbledon, excepting the number of first class targets that may be necessary for the use of the American rifle team. The meeting then adjourned.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION INDEMNITY.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to recompense the survivors of the Polaris expedition. The following sums have just been paid:—

The widow of C. F. Hall, Cincinnati	$10,000
Dr. Emil Bessels, Scientific Department, Smithsonian Institute, Washington	1,000
Captain S. O. Buddington (commander after Hall's death), Groton, Conn.	1,000
H. C. Chester, First Officer, United States ship Blue Light	1,200
George Tyson, Assistant Navigator, Washington Navy Yard	1,200
Prof. Myers, Meteorological Department, Signal Corps, Albany	1,000
W. Bryant, Astronomer, Smithsonian Institute	1,000
E. Schubert, Quartermaster, New York	840
W. Odell, second Engineer, New London	600
Fred Damcke, sailor, Youngshoreman, New York	300
W. Nindeman, sailor, on Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief	300
Gustave Hansen, sailor, on Havana steamer	300
Fred. Ahing, sailor, Youngshoreman in Hoboken	300
Herman Siemers, sailor, Germany	300
D. W.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

Mr. Gladstone's Assault on Disraeli's Plan of Finance.

LONDON, May 8—1 A. M.

In the House of Commons last night in the discussion of the budget Mr. Gladstone censured the method of stating the treasury accounts, whereby he said deficiencies were concealed. He pointed out that the expenditures had increased during the year of conservative government to the amount of £1,360,000. He contended that counting the interest on loans, interest on the deficiency, the savings bank and friendly societies' accounts, which are not mentioned in the budget, the Irish educational charge, &c., no surplus existed.

Mr. Gladstone also contended that the proposal for reducing the public debt is totally unreal and visionary, that the experience of thirty years has shown that the debt had been increased by fresh loans more than it had been reduced by surpluses. Yet Sir Stafford Northcote had anticipated that the surpluses during the next thirty years would amount to £18,000,000.

Mr. Gladstone said that "a party priding itself on its veneration for the traditions of its past ought not to delude the country from the safe road in finance."

THE MINISTER ILLISTS' REPLY.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, conceded that the figures of the budget might be so taken as to show a deficiency, but said that the system he had adopted was one of many years' standing. He declared that the interest on loans had been fully considered in his estimates and that no vote on account of the savings banks was necessary for the present year. Doubtless supplementary estimates might more than absorb the surplus, but if he anticipated additional charges he had a full right to anticipate that the addition will be balanced by other items of revenue.

He said that Mr. Gladstone had himself formerly approved the system of reduction of the debt by a fixed appropriation.

MR. LOWE'S OPINION.

Right Hon. Robert Lowe said that the budget was unworthy of the confidence of the House, that Chancellor Northcote had manipulated his accounts and produced a fictitious surplus. He said the liberals had paid £36,000,000 of the public debt and left a surplus in the treasury, which the present government had squandered; that the deficit was a national calamity and that there ought to be a surplus of revenue.

THE HOUSE OP COMMONS TO TAKE A RECESS.

The House of Commons will adjourn from the 13th to the 20th inst. for the Whitsuntide holidays.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET TERMINATED.

LONDON, May 8—5 A. M.

The debate in the House of Commons terminated at a late hour with the passage of a resolution in regard to the brewers' license duty, which was nominally the subject under discussion.

AN EMINENT LAWYER ELEVATED TO THE JUDICIAL BENCH.

LONDON, May 7, 1875.

Sir John Holker, the Attorney General, has accepted the seat on the Bench made vacant by the death of Judge Pigott.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

PARIS, May 7, 1875.

Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarmists about war with Germany as unfounded, and others consider them greatly exaggerated.

All are confident that the Czar is in favor of peace.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

BRITISH APPREHENSION OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

BERLIN, May 7, 1875.

The *Post* considers the reply of the Belgian government to the last German note unsatisfactory, and believes that Germany is placed in such a position that to let the matter drop will be an impossibility.

THE BELGO-PRUSSIAN RELATIONS DEBATED IN THE BRUSSELS PARLIAMENT.

BRUSSELS, May 7, 1875.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives to-day debated M. d'Aspremont-Lynden's reply to Germany's last note.

M. Frere-Osban was the principal speaker. He approved the terms of the last answer to Germany. He considered that all grounds for apprehension respecting the independence of the country, the integrity of its institutions and the liberty of the press had disappeared. At the same time the neutral position of Belgium did not exonerate her from obligations to her neighbors. It was a question whether the government had done its duty to Germany in the Duchesne affair.

THE MINISTRY CONTENT.

The Minister of Justice denied that the government had been inactive in prosecuting the investigation.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 7, 1875.

Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of oppressive conscription.

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

THE PRINCE BISHOP OF BRESLAU DEPOSED AND EXILED.

BERLIN, May 7, 1875.

Proceedings against the Prince Bishop of Breslau, for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, have resulted in his removal.

He has been conducted to the Bohemian frontier.

THE PRUSSIAN BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

BERLIN, May 7, 1875.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the bill for the suppression of religious orders had its first reading.

THE ANTI-ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS TO BE MADE UNIVERSAL IN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, May 8, 1875.

The Federal Council of Germany meets on Monday next to consider the question of extending the laws controlling the administration of ecclesiastical property and abolishing religious orders to the whole Empire.

BISMARCK AND FALK.

THE LIVES OF THE TWO GERMAN STATESMEN THREATENED BY ASSASSINS.

LONDON, May 8, 1875.

The *Standard's* special despatch from Berlin says the Prussian police have redoubled their vigilance, having received alarming notices of plots against Prince Bismarck and Minister Falk.

A special staff of fourteen detectives has been formed for their pro ection.

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN EUROPE.

ROME, May 7, 1875.

The United States steamers Franklin and Juniata have sailed from Spezzia.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 6, 1875.

Spanish gold, 213¾ a 213; American, 210 a 2.0 ex-change quiet and steady; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 99 a 99 premium; short sight, 99 a 91 premium; on London, 140 a 142 premium. Sugar quiet and steady.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Great Cheshire Stakes at the Chester Meeting.

THUNDER THE WINNER

His Previous Performances and Victories.

LONDON, May 7, 1875.

The Chester meeting was brought to a conclusion to-day. The principal feature in the day's racing was the great Cheshire Stakes, for which six horses started out of a susscription list of fifty-seven. The winner was Mr. M. Dawson's five-year-old horse Thunder, whom the handicappers had selected to carry the highest weight of the entire list, and who started with 5 to 2 against him. Mr. Bowe's chesnut horse Chivalrous, who was backed at the odds of 7 to 1, came in second. Mr. Johnstone's Tam O'Shanter, who ran third in the City and Suburban—which was won by Dalham, with Freeman, the Chester Cup winner, second—was made favorite, 7 to 4 being laid against him. He was not able, however, to beat his record in that contest, and only succeeded in gaining third place. The following are the conditions of the race:—

The great Cheshire Stakes, a handicap of 15 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit, unless declared, with 500 sovs. added—the second to receive 50 sovs., with winners of a handicap after April 22, 4 lbs. of two, or of 100 sovs., 6 lbs.; of 200 sovs., 9 lbs.; of 500 sovs., 14 lbs. extra; entrance, 3 sovs. each, to the fund, and only liability if forfeit was declared by Tuesday, April 27; closed with 57 subscribers. The new Grosvenor Course, nearly one mile and a quarter:—

Mr. M. Dawson's b. h. Thunder, 5 years, by Thunderbolt, dam Violante, 127 lbs..... 1
Mr. Bowe's, ch. h. Chivalrous, 5 years, by Adventurer, dam Auld Acquaintance, 112 lbs.... 2
Mr. Johnstone's b. c. Tam O'Shanter, 4 years, by Blinkhoolie, dam Miss Hawthorn, 97 lbs.... 3

THE WINNER.

Thunder was bred in 1870 by Mr. C. Alexander, and is by Thunderbolt, out of Violante. His career has been a remarkably successful one, as may be seen by the following list of his performances. As a two-year-old in 1872 he was only started three times, and even in moderate company failed to show any evidence of his brilliant future. Next year, in his three-year-old form, he faced the flag no less than thirteen times, in seven of which he succeeded in catching the judge's eye first. Indeed, as if to make up for his poor start the year before, he commenced with a win in 1873 and kept up his success without a break for the first six times, which were as follows:—At Newmarket first spring meeting a handicap sweepstakes of £62 over the Abingdon mile; at the second spring meeting a handicap sweepstakes of £240 over the two-year-old course, and at the July meeting the Only Handicap of £410 over the last six furlongs of the Beacon mile. At Chelmsford he won the Skreens Summer Handicap of £183, one mile, and on the following day he added to his credit the Chelmsford Summer Handicap of £130. At Stamford the Lonsdale Cup of £225, one mile. After several unsuccessful essays he wound up by winning the Trial Stakes of £220 at the Newmarket Houghton meeting over the Rowley mile (the Two Thousand Guineas Course, one mile, seventeen yards). Last year he started seventeen times winning seven events, beginning at the Epsom Summer Meeting, with the Epsom Cup, a handicap, value £680, about a mile. At Ascot he opened the meeting by winning the Trial Stakes of £255 over the straight mile course. This was a great performance, as he carried 14 pounds and was giving "dumps of weight" to everything in the race except the aged Oxonian, who carried only 2 lbs. more, and failed to get a place. At Nottingham he won the Nottingham Handicap of £360, one mile and a quarter, carrying 122 lbs., the next weight to that being Barnard Castle, 5 years, 97 lbs.; the betting was 13 to 8 on Thunder, and he won in a canter. On the following day he carried off the Chesterfield Handicap of £120, one mile, carrying 126 lbs. At Goodwood the Craven Stakes of £180, one mile and a quarter, was credited to his lucky owner. He then won the Alexandra Plate of £535 at Doncaster, and wound up the year with the Trial Stakes of £210 at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, which he had also won the year before. This year Thunder has been honored with the top weights in all but one of the handicaps for which he was entered. In several his engagements have been cancelled, his sole appearance previous to the one under notice being in the Lincolnshire Handicap, where, carrying 128 lbs., he was unplaced to The Gunner. It is not seldom that the top weight in a large handicap is successful, and Thunder, by his exceptional performance, has certainly stamped himself as one of the best horses in England over a mile and a quarter course.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

THE WOUNDED MEN STILL ALIVE—AN ANGLO-AMERICAN OFFICIAL DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, May 7, 1875.

The wounded mutineers of the crew of the schooner Jefferson Borden are still alive. The English sailor is in the worst condition. There is some legal difficulty about removing the injured men to a hospital, and the American Consul and the Foreign Office are trying to settle it.

THE MUTINEERS TO BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

LONDON, May 7, 1875.

The wounded mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden have been removed to the London hospital.

Warrants will probably be issued to-morrow placing them at the disposal of Mr. Schenck, the American Minister.

CHINA.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER ENGAGED FOR AN IMPORTANT SERVICE—A CHRISTIAN CHURCH DESTROYED BY A MOB.

LONDON, May 7, 1875.

The Morning *Post* says that China has engaged the Confederate General Ripley to construct works on an extensive scale for the defence of the coast and principal rivers.

General Ripley sails for the East in a few days.

AN AMERICAN CHURCH DESTROYED BY A NATIVE MOB.

SHANGHAI, May 7, 1875.

An American Methodist chapel at Quickang has been destroyed by a mob of Chinamen.

OFFICIAL TENDER OF COMPENSATION.

The Chinese authorities have offered ample reparation for the outrage.

SCHEME TO ROB A STATE.

COMBINATION OF BROKERS AND POLITICIANS TO RECOVER BOGUS WAR CLAIMS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7, 1875.

A special despatch to the *Globe* from Jefferson City says:—"A scheme has just come to light there to rob the State of several millions of dollars. A Commission on War Claims sat at Jefferson City last winter and allowed nearly $5,000,000 of claims and issued certificates to claimants for nearly that amount. These certificates are not to be paid, however, until the federal government agrees to reimburse the State therefor, and of this there is little hope. These certificates are worth about two cents on the dollar, and it is asserted they have been bought up by a number of New York, Chicago and St. Louis brokers, and by a ring consisting of leading politicians in the middle and northwestern counties of the State, with a number of friends in St. Louis. This ring, it is alleged, is now forming a lobby for the purpose of getting the Constitutional Convention to insert in the new constitution a new clause, providing that the State can be sued and that Legislature shall name the court by which the suits against the State shall be brought. It, therefore, the federal government refuses to recognize these

DELIGHTED WITH HIS VISIT

and this ring accomplishes its object with the Convention, it is thought it will be an easy matter to induce the Legislature to name a court before which these claims shall be brought, and with $3,000,000 of a stake a favorable decision is believed inevitable. The swindle in the case is asserted to be that these claims, with the exception of a few hundred thousand dollars, are bogus. The names of men who have been dead ten years appear on the books, and are only represented by the attorneys of parties who hold the certificates, in fact nearly all the men of the regiments for whose benefit these claims are made are dead, and the money paid by the State thereon will, it is alleged, go into the pockets of the parties of this ring. Some of the members of this lobby are said to be in Jefferson City now, and others will be there shortly.

THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION

A Conspiracy for the Presidency the Cause of the Bloodshed.

One General Killed by the Troops---Another Commits Suicide.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 6, 1875.

Later advices from Port au Prince are to the effect that the attempted revolution was discovered during a national festival, on Saturday last, while the President was at church.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST DISLOYAL ASPIRANTS TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Government troops proceeded at once to arrest Bryce, Monplassir, Pierre and Canal, aspirants for the Presidency.

RESISTANCE, A FREE FIGHT AND DEATH.

Each of them resisted arrest and fought furiously.

Bryce was wounded and died at the English Consulate.

SUICIDE.

Pierre committed suicide, and Canal sought the shelter of the American Consulate.

ORDER AND LAW.

Order was restored on Monday.

Arrests of implicated parties still continue.

THE DEAD FOREIGNERS.

Only two foreigners were killed during the outbreak, and they accidentally.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL ROUTE.

THE DARIEN SURVEY EXPEDITION COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

COLON, ASPINWALL, May 7, 1875, via KINGSTON, Jamaica.

The United States ship Canandaigua has arrived here (Colon) with the members of the American expedition who have been engaged in the work of the survey of the interoceanic canal route on the Isthmus of Darien.

IN GOOD HEALTH.

The officers and men are all well.

SUCCESSFUL.

Their work was entirely successful.

MEXICO.

RAILWAY PROGRESS AND A PLAN FOR COLONIZATION—PROVINCIAL REVOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH—REBEL ATTACK ON A CONVOY—A NATIONAL SENSATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, 1875, via HAVANA, May 7.

Congress has approved of the construction of railways from Vera Cruz to Zamorana and from Guaymas to a place on the northern frontier of Sonora. A subvention has been granted to the constructors of the Merida and Progreso Railroad.

COLONIZATION.

A new colonization law has been passed, by which private parties are permitted to bring colonists into Mexico.

THE WAR FOR THE CHURCH.

The revolution which commenced in Michoacan in consequence of the publication of church reforms and of the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity is extending and gaining ground in other states. Michoacan is suffering greatly. All business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are leaving. The village of Jucuba has been pillaged and burned. The Legislature of Michoacan, alarmed at the progress of the revolution, has been convoked in extra session, which commenced on the 23d inst. It will discuss measures for the extermination of the rebels. It was stated that the Legislature would grant the government of the State extraordinary powers for war, and the finance measures of the general government have been neglected to assure the pacification of the State. The strength of the rebels under Morelia is increasing, and is now estimated at 2,500 men, divided into numerous factions.

REBEL ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

The rebels at Queretaro attacked a convoy on the 20th inst. and took away a quantity of arms and merchandise. At Arroyo Seco they attacked the diligence, when the passengers fired upon and killed one bandit. The whole body then opened a terrible fire on the passengers and made them descend from the diligence. They assassinated Luis A. Chavez, a Deputy from Agnascalientes; Miguel Cano, a Spanish merchant, and Luis Fiores. Among the passengers were three ladies and a Sister of Charity. The mail was also robbed.

A NATIONAL SENSATION.

The news of the affair reached Mexico during the session of Congress and created a great sensation.

The Minister of War expressed the regrets of the President at the outrage and assured the Chamber that it was the first that had ever occurred on the road from San Juan del Rio to Queretaro.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Mexican Railroad Company has favorably terminated its negotiation with General Harris, of New Orleans, to secure future communication with the United States by a quicker, easier and cheaper route.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Pacific mail steamers have stopped their trips to Pacific Coast ports. The government considers the demands of the company indecorous. In this instance the indecorous action of the company consists in asking what is due it. The Executive is endeavoring to arrange matters with the representative of the company so as not to deprive the Pacific Coast towns of this means of commercial progress.

SUGAR EXPORTS.

On the 17th the government of Morelos proposed to the Legislature to offer a premium of 6½ cents per arroba to exporters of sugar from Morelos and Puebla.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

COURTESIES FROM THE CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH TO THE SECOND OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT—HIS STATEMENT REGARDING HIS TOUR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7, 1875.

Vice President Wilson was entertained at the residence of E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, to-night. The elegant parlors were thronged by a brilliant assemblage, consisting of Governor Porter and other State officials, members of the Supreme Court, ex-Governors John C. and Neill S. Browe, bishops of the Southern Methodist Church, eminent physicians and preachers from various parts of the Southern States, General E. Kirby Smith and other Confederates of prominence. Altogether twenty States were represented. Mr. Wilson expresses himself as

DELIGHTED WITH HIS VISIT

to the South. He stated that some republican paper had hauled him over the coals for visiting John C. Breckinridge, but he had a contempt for any such paper. It would be incongruous if his politics wouldn't permit him to visit an old friend. His tour is regarded as a Greeley campaign trip over again. He protests to every one he meets that he is not on a political tour, but simply for the benefit of his health. It is believed, however, that he is looking to the Presidential chair.

THE ICE-BOUND STEAMERS.

FATHER POINT, May 7, 1875.

Steamer Dominion, of the Dominion Line, with 60 cabin and 233 steerage passengers, arrived at twenty-five minutes to five this afternoon. She reports having been caught in the ice eleven days between Bird Rocks and Cape Ray. Captain Roberts, of the Dominion, reports that he saw and let the Polynesian and Lake Champlain, also one of Allen's ships, yesterday morning, the former far in the ice and the latter clear. The Polynesian appeared to be all right. Altogether he passed eight vessels in the ice, which was very heavy.

WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875.

THE NEXT EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The manufacturers of Southern outrages having suspended business, and Hester, the superintendent, having been discharged, the next effort to astonish the country for political ends will be, it is said, in the removal, in a summary and mysterious manner, of a number of federal officials hitherto praised for their efficiency and reliability, but suddenly found unworthy to strengthen the cause of the administration in the fall campaigns.

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF FRAUDS PROMISED.

It is announced that in a few days there will be a startling exposure of the frauds of "the Whiskey Ring," incinding internal revenue officials in the principal cities of the country. St. Louis and New Orleans are specified and Cincinnati and New York by implication. The Treasury officials have been alarmed by recent intimations that the startling discoveries would be prematurely published and so defeat the ends of justice.

THE PLEASE-MYSELF POLICY INAUGURATED BY THE PRESIDENT—THE INDIANA APPOINTMENTS.

The course the President has inaugurated, it is stated by those intimate with him, is to please himself, having failed, in his opinion, in his efforts to have no policy not in accord with the will of the people. This independence has already cost him the fealty of Senator Logan, and now it is claimed that of the host of federal appointees from Indiana but one was selected by Senator Morton, and there are rumors that he will not long survive the "please-myself policy," which also reaches into the Cabinet. There are reports of base ingratitude and all that sort of thing. After all, as one of the Cabinet officers said to-day, it is human nature, and what better can be expected.

THE BLACK HILLS.

SIOUX CHIEFS MOVING EASTWARD—PROSPECTS OF THE GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, May 7, 1875.

General L. P. Bradley, commander at Fort Laramie, is in Cheyenne. He this morning received a telegram from his post, stating that Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and fifteen other chiefs had arrived there. They will probably reach this point on Sunday at the farthest, and if they changed teams at Fort May they will arrive to-morrow. The question of the number of representatives to go to Washington has been settled. General Bradley believes the Black Hills negotiations will prove not difficult of settlement.

THE GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

Colonel Richard J. Dodge, appointed by General Crook to command the escort of the geological expedition, is now at the quartermaster's depot, near here, whence he starts in the morning for Fort Laramie, does not anticipate the exploring party will set out before June, as the grass, which constitutes the only forage for the horses, is of very backward growth.

THE EXPEDITION TO PENETRATE THE BIG HORN COUNTRY—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MINERS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., May 7, 1875.

The guide of Colonel Carpenter's expedition, organized in St. Louis to penetrate the Big Horn country in search of gold, arrived to-night with eight followers. His name is William Sloan, but he is known to plainsmen as "Idaho Bill." He reports that the remainder of the party, numbering about 900 men, will arrive to-morrow. He asserts that their leader has the written permission of General Sherman to cross the Sioux hunting grounds; but this statement is not credited, and the number of miners is probably exaggerated. The excitement here is great, and many persons are very anxious to join the expedition. General Bradley says they will be promptly brought back to Cheyenne by troops.

SECRETARY DELANO ON THE RIGHTS OF THE SIOUX—EXPEDITIONS TO THE RESERVATION NOT PERMITTED.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875.

The following letter, written by Secretary Delano to-day in relation to the Black Hills, is self-explanatory:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875.

SIR—Your letter of the 1st inst., giving the department information that you have an expedition organizing for the purpose of going into the gold regions of Dakota and Wyoming as soon as the season will permit you to start is before me. The general interrogations therein contained may be answered as follows, viz.:—The government can neither permit nor forbid you and your party to go to Cheyenne and Rawlins on the Pacific Railroad, or elsewhere in the United States, where by law you are entitled to go. You cannot be permitted by authority of the United States, to enter any Indian territory; and public notice to that effect has been so frequently given as scarcely to require a repetition of this information.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION,

which I infer you are desirous of entering, may be substantially defined thus:—Its southern boundary is the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska, its eastern boundary is the Missouri River, its northern boundary is the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and its western boundary is the eastern boundary of Wyoming and part of Dakota Territories, extending north to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. I am not able to express an opinion in regard to the prospects or existing rights of title to the Indians in the territory above described. Nor can I say what disposition the government will make of any territory to which the Indian title may be extinguished in the manner provided for by law which you refer. The Sioux reservation is guaranteed by solemn treaty to the Sioux nation, and any invasion of it by white people until the present treaty is ratified is unlawful, and cannot be permitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. DELANO, Secretary.

To Mr. D. K. ALLEN, Boston, Mass.

THE QUESTION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES—EFFECT OF THE REDUCTION OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, arrived from New York this morning, where he has been to superintend the opening of the bids for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. The competition was spirited and bids generally lower than heretofore, with the exception of flour and pork, the rates for these being from six to twenty cents higher than last year. Beef was slightly lower. The Congressional appropriations do not warrant the purchase of a full supply, and it is thought probable that the Secretary will call for bids shortly. The buffaloes, upon which they have heretofore in a great measure depended, are fast disappearing, and yet Congress continues to reduce the amount of the appropriations for their support every year. The last letting of contracts involves about $2,500,000.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7, 1875.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention adjourned this afternoon after nominating John C. Underwood, of Bowling Green, for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas D. Moss, of Paducah, for Attorney General; D. Howard Smith for Auditor, and J. W. Tate for Treasurer.

The following report of the committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted:—

We hold it to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizens that the several states shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their equality as such, complete and inalienable, and that the administration of their own domestic concerns is the surest breastwork against encroachments tendencies. Every attempt on the part of the federal government to exercise power not delegated to it in the constitution, or to exercise delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation, and should be met with unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties, and we hold that any unconstitutional interference of the general government with the local affairs of any State to any extent, on any pretence whatever, should be at once rebuked and condemned by all classes of every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our federal system and the consolidation of all power in a centralized government.

The notable feature of the Convention was the active participation of the venerable Cassius M. Clay, who pledged himself to canvass the State for the democratic ticket.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

GORHAM, N. H., May 7, 1875.

The Grand Trunk morning train east met with an accident which caused injuries, more or less, to five or six passengers. Six cars ran off the track a mile east of West Milan, among them the baggage car, which went down an embankment. The accident was caused by spreading of the rails. Wrecking trains were sent to the scene from Gorham and Island Pond with medical aid, &c. The passengers were delayed about five hours.

THE MINERS' MOVEMENT.

GREAT DISCONTENT AND APPREHENSION IN THE MINING DISTRICT—MALCONTENTS PREPARING TO RESIST THE LAW—THE AMAZONS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD DEMONSTRATIVE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 7, 1875.

The uneasy element among the miners in this region is beginning to produce legitimate results. To-morrow there is prospect of a first class sensation over in Kingston, and the promise is of a resistance to law, intense excitement, a riot, and probably bloodshed during the whole of the present week. The miners in that quarter have been in a disturbed condition from causes already alluded to in previous despatches, and on Thursday night there was an outbreak at the mine of W. M. Payne & Co., about a mile from Kingston village, on what is known as Prendil's Hill. For some time past a few men have been employed about the colliery in cutting coal to feed the fires under the boilers furnishing power to drive the pumps. It was not supposed that this action was distasteful to the idle miners, as no complaint had been made against it by the strikers, but it seems the efforts made on Monday to commence work at Waterman & Beaver's mine has had the effect to arouse an unconquerable aversion to the so-styled black legs on the part of the mining population in that entire section. On Thursday afternoon Payne & Co.'s men indulged in a little playful ebullition peculiar to miners, in which they had a sort of parade among themselves, a feature of which was an effigy of a blackleg, duly ornamented with opprobrious epithets, more significant than choice. The demonstration, which was perfectly harmless in its way, was followed by one more serious in its character and likely to lead to much trouble. In the evening the women of the mining village tried their hands at demonstrating indignation toward blackleggism in general, and in particular so far as a Mr. McDade was concerned. Mr. McDade had been cutting coal for Payne & Co., contrary to the behests of his striking neighbors, and the Amazons went for him and his domicil in a manner which was neither candid-like nor bland. The man was most terribly beaten and his house rendered nearly untenable by the showers of coal, stones and other missiles hurled against it. Yesterday complaints was made against the ringleaders in the disgraceful transaction, and warrants were issued for the arrest of three women named McLynn, who appeared to be the ruling spirits in the outrage. The warrants were given to Constable John Keethler to execute, and that officer prepared himself to take the parties into custody this morning. He summoned a posse to accompany him, but when the time came to move to the scene of action his assistants began of one accord to make excuses, and the officer found himself alone. High Constable Klepner has assumed control of the expedition, and will make an effort to serve the warrants to-morrow morning. A large and well armed posse will accompany the High Constable, and serious work will be the result if any resistance is made to the carrying out of the processes. Our community has hardly recovered from the effects of the terrible scenes which attended the death of Officer Reibsamen, near Plymouth, a week ago, and the city is in a fever of excitement anticipating the probable events of to-morrow.

A MEETING OF MINERS.

A large meeting of miners is to be held at ten o'clock this morning. Delegates from all the branches in this district will be present, and the proceedings will be important. It is believed that the proposition will be made in the meeting to allow the men of the Miners' Union to go to work at the reduction under protest, as they are doing up the country; but from the present temper of the men it is hardly possible that the motion will be favorably considered. Many of the malcontents are clamorous for an entire suspension throughout the county, forgetting that if the men of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company were compelled to be idle the goose which is laying golden eggs for the strikers would be killed outright. Most likely only the routine business of a delegate meeting will be gone over with, and it is hardly looked for that any suggestions having for their object a compromise or breaking of the existing deadlock will be made or entertained. The prospect is more promising for outbreaks and trouble than feasible measures for a settlement of difficulties and a resumption of work. Waterman & Beaver's men, who were given ten days' notice to leave the company houses last Tuesday, announce that they will leave peaceably when the time is up, they all having been provided with quarters elsewhere. This action on the part of the men is commendable, and gives the people in this section a sense of relief, for it was seriously apprehended that much trouble would be created by an effort to forcibly eject them from their houses.

MINERS ARMING.

The report comes from Nanticoke that the miners are forming themselves into companies and drilling nightly with firearms. The source of the information is truthful and reliable, but the gentleman may have been deceived. At any rate, it will be safe to wait for further developments before charging the miners with an intention to resort to armed resistance to the authorities. The effort should be made to allay rather than increase the existing excitement.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1875.

The Committee from the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, now in this city, claim to be meeting with great success in their mission. They are the representatives of the miners now on strike in the anthracite coal region, and their errand in this city is to secure aid from the various labor organizations, in the shape of funds to help the strikers to continue their fight with the operators. They report great success, but will give no figures. They see no prospect of any adjustment of the difficulties and still avow their determination to accept no compromise.

THE WELLAND CANAL OPEN.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.

The United States steamer Ada, from Detroit, arrived here this morning. She is the first vessel that passed through the Welland Canal this season.

THE PURE CUSSEDNESS OF THOSE VENOMous imps, the bedbugs and fleas, is a caution to tender skins. Lay them out! Lay them out! with KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.

A.—FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS OF EXTRA quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF some of the diseases Produced by it.—A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dulness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth; dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, rising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides; pain in sides, back or breast and about shoulders; coins, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, faintness, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold sweats, alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dulness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS (or Liver Comfort and its equal) gradually are free from all or some of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

A MARKED AND MERITED SUCCESS.—THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, have rendered most valuable service to the whole community by their admirable device for curing Rupture.

ALL SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY cured.—For terms send 25c. to DR. VAN DYKE, 1,321 Green street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A GREAT MISTAKE IS MADE IN GETTING AN elastic belt with wooden knobs to cure rupture. DR. RAINBOW, of 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street, has an improved ELASTIC TRUSS which is varied to suit every case and has granted satisfactory. Prices (best elastic) from $1 to $5.

DAVID'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats are ready. A fine assortment of stiff and soft Felt Hats for business. Salesroom, 209½ Broadway, near Fulton street.

DYSPEPTICS ARE ALWAYS "OUT OF SORTS." The PERUVIAN SYRUP has cured cases of 27 years' standing.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT.—THIS PEERLESS dentifrice hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, cleanses and preserves the teeth from youth to old age.

GOLDEN HAIR.—BARKER'S AURORA, HARMless as water, changes any hair to golden. 16 West Twenty-ninth street, four doors from Broadway.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE, THE safest and best cosmetic ever used. No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE SOLD A PARTY named Thomas Francis Meagher, alias Charles F. Maynard, is offering to furnish for money, to persons with whom he communicates, what he alleges to be copies of their reports on our records, made by him while in our employ. It is obvious that if he is in possession of such reports he has stolen them, and it is but another instance of his dishonorable intercourse that he will not hesitate to misrepresent and unduly what he offers for sale, if by so doing he can create a desire on the part of the persons to whom he is personally known to purchase. We beg to state that we shall be happy to confer with any person with whom this man has communicated, and if our reports are in any way erroneous, afford them every facility for correcting any mistakes and removing any misapprehensions. This will be a much more honorable and straightforward course to pursue by all concerned than to deal with a third party whose motives are evidently corrupt.

We are authorized to state that the use this man is making of the names of certain eminent bankers is entirely unauthorized by them.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 Broadway.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1875.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE IS NOT an enamel, but a medicine for the skin. Ladies are invited to test the article before purchasing. No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE REmoves all Wrinkles. Try it. No. 8 West Twenty-fifth st.

LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE OBliterates Freckles and makes the complexion clear, white and beautiful. No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street.

LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND AND CHRYSTIE streets.
English body Brussels.....$1 50 and $1 75
English and American Tapestry..... 1 00 and 1 12½

THE TRIBULATIONS OF MAY DAY ARE OVER, and a prudent man can now purchase his spring HAT at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, without running the risk of having it carelessly smashed.

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A MAD MARRIAGE.
An exciting new novel by May Agnes Fleming, who is rivalling Wilkie Collins and Mrs. Henry Wood in the vivid and intense character of her writings.
The other novels by this popular author (price $1 75 each) are:—
1. Guy Earlscourt's Wife.
2. A Wonderful Woman.
3. A Terrible Secret.
4. A Mad Marriage (just out).

ECCE FEMINA;
OR, THE WOMAN ZOE—A powerful story, bearing the same sort of moral and stinging satire that "Nothing To Wear" did; brief, pungent, readable and orthodoxly unorthodox. By Cuyler Pine, author of "Mary Brandegee," &c. *,*Price $1 50.

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The capital new novel by the author of "Rutledge," that is having such a large sale. *,*Price $1 50.

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121. Be This Our Plea. Hymn for Lent.
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The above are beautifully printed on a full size sheet music paper, and can be ordered through any newsdealer in the United States or Canada. Also by mail on receipt of one dollar. Inclose stamp for full catalogue.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
395

THE COURTS.

Verdict for $5,000 Against the Third Avenue Railroad.

THE FERGUSON DIVORCE SUIT

Important Decisions in the Supreme Court.

James M. Davies & Co. imported a quantity of silk neck ties, on which they offered to pay thirty per cent ad valorem duty, as they supposed the full duty upon the class of goods imported by them. Collector Arthur demanded a duty of sixty cents upon the goods, which the appraisers classified as silk scarfs. Davies & Co. paid the excess of duty demanded under protest, and now bring suit to recover the difference of the alleged overcharge. Since the commencement of the suit the tax upon this special article was reduced from sixty cents to fifty cents, and the claimants now abandon the original claim and seek only the difference of overcharge upon the consignment as between fifty cents and sixty cents. The defendant contends that Davies & Co. are entitled to no other relief than what might accrue from the legal issue raised in the original action. Judge Wallace reserved decision.

Application was made to Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Mr. Morgan Jones, for a mandamus directing General Porter, the Commissioner of Public Works, to certify to the necessity for $5,000 worth of plumbing work done at the Corporation Counsel's office four years ago under the Tweed *régime*. This was opposed by Mr. Dean as absurd, unreasonable and on the face of it impossible to be complied with. Judge Lawrence took the papers.

It is understood that Eugene A. Heath has begun a civil suit against Lorin Ingersoll, James H. Ingersoll, Theodore P. Austin, Augustus P. McGraw, Thomas Harland and Elihu Root, for $100,000 damages, charging them with conspiracy to convict him of perjury and embezzlement in revenge for his securing, by his testimony, the conviction of James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington.

The will of Don Alonzo Cushman, late ex-Alderman, was yesterday offered for probate before Surrogate Hutchings. The usual citation was issued and a hearing set down for Thursday, 27th inst.

A BROKEN SHOULDER BLADE.

General William G. Halpine, who is a civil engineer, and served with credit as a colonel during the whole period of the late civil war, brought suit, which was tried yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Speir, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries received by him on the 3d of June, 1871, by being run over by the defendant's car on Chatham street, opposite Sweeny's Hotel. The General's shoulder was dislocated and his shoulder blade broken. The fracture has never completely knit, and he cannot ever have perfect use of his right arm. The muscles and nerves are enfeebled and partially paralyzed. His testimony was that wishing with a companion to get on a car going up town, they signalled a passing car which was stopped for them. They were in the act of getting on the rear platform, General Halpine standing close to the car, leaving room for the down moving car on the other track of the same line to pass without touching him. The horses of the down car, just as they came near, swerved from their proper line, the vehicle came between the two tracks and struck him, throwing him beneath the horses' feet and the car, when he suffered the injuries complained of. The jury, after a short retirement, found in his favor for $5,000. Messrs. P. O'Brien and Algernon S. Sullivan appeared as attorneys for plaintiff, and Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for the railroad company.

THE FERGUSON DIVORCE SUIT.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, as counsel for Mrs. Louisa A. Ferguson, made application yesterday to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order compelling her husband, Henry C. Ferguson, to deliver up to her custody their infant child, Mabel Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the Brooklyn Amaranth Club; her maiden name is Louisa A. Miller and the parties were married in 1866. A suit was recently commenced against her by her husband for divorce, on the ground that in February last she absconded with Edwin Rowe, a merchant of Burling slip, in this city, and committed adultery with him in Portland, Rochester, Montreal and other places. In support of the wife's application an affidavit from her was read accusing her husband of passionate and brutal conduct toward her, locking her into a room, seizing her by the arm and throat and otherwise abusing her. She states that she informed her mother, with whom they were living, that she could stand this no longer, besides which she feared her husband would carry out his threat of taking her child from her. She left with the knowledge of her family and was escorted by Mr. Rowe, who was introduced to her by her husband, and whose wife had often sympathized with her in her domestic difficulties. On becoming conscious that she was shadowed by a detective, she went to a place of safety under the advice of Rowe, who, two or three times, rashly and without her knowledge, registered "Edwin Rowe and wife," but she positively denies the alleged adultery. She states that in Portland a so-called detective arrested her and brought her to New York, where her husband took the child from her. She avers the child is devotedly attached to her. Another application was made at the same time for alimony and counsel fees.

In reply, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer read the husband's affidavit denying abusive or brutal conduct. He states that on one occasion when he forbade his wife to go to the theatre because she was getting into a kind of theatrical mania, she insisted she would go. He locked her bedroom door. She got another key and was opening the door, when he gently pushed her back. She attacked him, endeavoring to scratch his eyes out, scratched his cheek, broke the pipe he was smoking and screamed for her brother Sam. The brother rushed up stairs and struck him, then ran down and locked himself in. Plaintiff gave chase and threatened to break in the door unless Sam opened it and apologized. Then Sam cried out: "If you do I'll shoot you." "Shoot away," answered plaintiff, "I have a pistol, too," and finally the mother-in-law came on the scene. The husband also states that the story of his having introduced the co-respondent to defendant is a fabrication. An affidavit of Detective Dunn was read. He states that he had power of attorney from the father to get the child, and that he did not arrest the mother, but the chief of Police gave her the alternative of going to New York or of being locked up. Chauncey Shaffer here explained that in the New England States adultery is a State Prison offence, and a person accused of the crime can be locked up.

The case was adjourned for a week, on application of Mr. Hall, who desires to put in further affidavits.

THE COMPTROLLER'S CONTUMACY.

A few days ago William McMahon, formerly Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, obtained judgment for $500 against the city in a suit for salary. His counsel, William F. McNamara, applied to Comptroller Green for a warrant for the amount. A satisfaction piece was offered the Comptroller, but the latter still refused to pay the money. Upon this execution was issued and the same placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who, availing himself of that *dernier ressort* of creditors of the city, levied on the pictures in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Meantime these memorable portraits were spared the ignominy of being knocked down to the highest bidder through a stay of proceedings. Not satisfied with this, motion was made yesterday, on behalf of the Comptroller, before Judge J. F. Daly, in Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to vacate the execution and levy. After quite an animated discussion between counsel Judge Daly said that when a respectable attorney applied to the Comptroller for a warrant in payment of a judgment obtained against the city for his client, and with such request offered a satisfaction piece, the Comptroller had no right to withhold the warrant, and he would therefore deny the motion.

SUPREME COURT (GENERAL TERM) DECISIONS.

The Judges holding the Supreme Court, General Term, Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels, handed in a batch of written opinions yesterday unprecedented in the history of this Court. There were seventy-two opinions in all, comprising decisions of cases argued at the March term. We give below abstracts of the more important opinions:—

HARRY GENET'S PROPERTY.

In the suit brought by the city against Henry W. Genet, in which a warrant of attachment was issued last spring against his property, his counsel, Mr. Oliver W. West, moved at Special Term to vacate the attachment. This motion was denied. From the order denying this motion an appeal was taken to this Court, which yesterday gave its decision on the appeal, affirming the order at Special Term, and thus sustaining the attachment. Judge Daniels gives the prevailing opinion, in which Judge Brady concurs. Judge Daniels, in his opinion, upholds the attachment upon the sole ground that it is inferrible from the affidavit upon which it was granted that Genet is a non-resident. At the same time he severely criticises the affidavit as very defective and as most carelessly drawn. Judge Davis, in a long and able dissenting opinion, dissects the affidavit and shows its entire insufficiency and closes as follows:—"My brethren are, however, of opinion that the facts are sufficient to establish that defendant is a non-resident of the State, and that the attachment should to be held valid on that ground. I cannot agree to that conclusion. The warrant was not sought or granted on that ground. There is no assertion of non-residence. The defendant is a fugitive from justice, and the idea of non-residence is based altogether upon a supposed presumption that he has fled to a foreign country or State and there remains, because he would be safer there, from the vigilance of the officers from whom he escaped than in this State. I am not able to see that such a presumption exists. If official vigilance has been no greater since than at the time of the escape a presumption based upon it has small ground to stand upon. But the State is large enough to furnish numerous places of concealment; and even the city itself has harbors of refuge in which criminals may be safe from the search of those who seek diligently not to find. In my judgment the fact alleged in the affidavit fail to show non-residence as required by the code, I think, and to do distinctly asserted and affirmatively proven." It is understood that Mr. West will at once carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD OPENING.

James Lynch, a party assessed in the above matter, appealed to the General Term from the order confirming the report of the Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment. When the appeal came on to be heard a motion was made by Mr. Grenville P. Hawes, in behalf of property owners, to dismiss the appeal on two grounds. First, that no notice had been served on the attorneys for the parties to whom awards had been made; and, second, that the order was not appealable.

Chief Justice Davis, delivering the opinion of the Court, holds that there was no necessity of serving notice of appeal upon any party but the Corporation Counsel, and that the order is appealable on its merits. The Court reviews many decisions in support of his opinion, and particularly upon recent cases in the Court of Appeals, cited by Mr. Deering, counsel for the appellant. The opinion is very long and reviews in detail the history of legislation upon the subject of street openings, and the respective rights inter esse of parties awarded and assessed. It is the opinion of the Court that between parties to whom an award is made and those assessed there is no adverse interest, and, therefore, no necessity of a service of notice of appeal upon either by the other. The matter involves over $1,000,000, and its decision in this case is of great importance to all interested. The motion to dismiss the appeal of Lynch is therefore denied, with costs, all the judges concurring.

The matter will come on to be heard on its merits at some future day of the term. Messrs. Carter, Hawes, Andrews, Shaw, Nash, Kelchell and Delafield and others appeared for the motion, and Messrs. Deering and Purdy were opposed.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOND FORGERY.

On the 24th of September, 1872, Thomas Cunningham was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions for the forgery of 1,000 warrants of the State of Mississippi. The prisoner had the warrants engraved in this city from an original, and the fac similes were perfect to the signatures of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Account. After a protracted trial of over three days Cunningham was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, but his counsel, Mr. William F. Howe sued out a writ of error and carried the case to the Supreme Court. The argument took place at the last General Term, Mr. Howe insisting that the indictment and the forged bonds was not proven to have been effected in this State, and also that the bonds alleged to have been forged were not instruments upon which forgery could be predicated, the seal of the state not being affixed to them. District Attorney Pneips opposed the position of the prisoner's counsel. The Court yesterday rendered a decision, Judge Brady writing the opinion, reversing the judgment, and ordered Cunningham a new trial. The former trial occurred during ex-Judge Garvin's administration.

STATUTORY DEFINITION OF LARCENY.

In the case of George Wegwer, tried before Judge Barrett in the Oyer and Terminer, charged with swindling by the wholesale jewellers of this city, convicted and sentenced for five years to State Prison, his counsel, Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, raised the point on appeal that the facts did not justify the conviction in that the owner had not only parted with the possession but with the property itself, although the same was obtained by trick and artifice, the goods having been given him as samples and then sold on his own account. At the trial Mr. Kintzing also raised the point that proof of similar acts of larceny was not admissible, the same having been admitted by the Court on the question of criminal intent. Judge Daniels, who delivered the opinion of the Court, held that the rulings of Judge Barrett in the Court below were correct and affirmed the judgment. It is the intention of Mr. Kintzing to take out a writ of error and carry the case to the Court of Appeals, as the questions involved are of the greatest importance.

BITING OFF AN EAR NOT MAYHEM.

James Burke was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, on the 16th day of December, 1874, of the crime of mayhem, and sentenced to State Prison for the term of fifteen years. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, by his counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who cited the following points in behalf of the plaintiff in error:—First, that the Court below erred in admitting hearsay evidence; second, that biting off an ear was not a mayhem as contemplated by the statute, and, third, that there was no proof of premeditated design or lying in wait in this case; fourth, erred in charging the jury and construing the statute on mayhem. The General Term yesterday rendered a decision reversing the conviction, and ordered a new trial. Judge Brady wrote an elaborate opinion in accordance with the above points, holding that the Recorder erred in deciding that this offence as proved was within the statutory offence of mayhem.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

An appeal was taken to the General Term from an order appointing commissioners of appraisal of land necessary to the purpose of completing the Brooklyn Bridge. The main point raised on the appeal was that the time fixed by the Legislature for the completion of the bridge had passed when the commissioners were appointed. Judge Brady gives the opinion of the Court in a lengthy, but clear and able opinion, he holds that by subsequent legislation there was clearly a legislative waiver of the limit previously declared and an extension of the time. He concludes as follows:—"Forfeitures are not favored by the Courts, as shown by the case in 9 Wendell, and the author ties therein cited. And the magnitude and importance of the enterprise to which the matter relates, and the private interests involved are too great to be abandoned on any other than unmistakable intention on the part of the Legislature to destroy it."

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK SUIT.

The Tenth National Bank, which loaned to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction over drafts amounting to $277,930 05, exclusive of interest, were paid the principal, then sued for interest, and the verdict was against the bank. The case came before the General Term on exceptions taken. The Court says, Chief Justice Davis writing the opinion, the city distinctly proposed to pay the sum as principal in full of the claim, and that the condition was that the claim for interest should be waived, and on this there was no substantial conflict. There was no express contract by the city to pay inte est, and the motion for a new trial must be denied, as when a creditor has received the principal he cannot in full he cannot maintain an action for interest.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

In the appeal taken in the suit of Eugene Kelly vs. The Mariposa Land and Mining Company, the Court decided, through Judge Daniels, yesterday, holding as follows:—Mr. Kelly was entitled to an injunction against the completion of the transfer of its stock to the California Company; that the statements of the defendants that the conveyance had already been made was too general, and did not show the Court that the property had passed beyond the power of an injunction; that the appointment of a receiver of the property in this State was proper, but there was no good reason shown for ordering a general assignment of all the company's property which would be a subversion of the company. Order to be modified accordingly.

MINOR CASES.

In the suit brought by Charles B. Wood against Lucy D. Fisk, as administrator of James Fisk, Jr., the General Term decides, Judge Daniels writing the opinion, that a verdict should have been directed in plaintiff's favor, and that the motion made on his behalf must be granted. Verdict set aside and a new trial ordered.

Edward Van Rance, who was one of the Directors of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1862, neglected attending the meetings, and a resolution was passed declaring his place forfeited. He took no steps until 1874, when he got an injunction against the Board acting without him. Appeal was taken, and the Court decided through Judge Daniels, that Van Rance slept too long on the matter; he could not take advantage of any irregularity, and the injunction must be dissolved.

The Hebrew Free School Association have built their school on leased lots, on which they have to pay taxes. They brought suit to recover an assessment of taxes on the property, and were defeated. They appealed, and the General Term decided through Judge Davis, yesterday, holding that the tax was imposed without jurisdiction on property exempt by law.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hoyt vs. Nicholson; Andrews vs. Beebe; Sullivan vs. The New York *city Bulletin* Association; Alcott vs. Vogel; Schuman vs. The American Whalebone Manufacturing Company; Bunn vs. Doyle; Tim vs. Tim; Sellsman vs. Kaufman; In the matter of Ingraham; Ward vs. Cady; The People of the State of New York vs. The Citizens' Plate Glass Insurance Company; Parmly vs. Ward; The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York vs. Faik; Anthony vs. Day; Osgood vs. Arnold; Miner vs. Groffut; Osgood vs. Zemer; In the matter of Pilmpton; National Park Bank vs. Ross; Hart vs. Thomson.—Granted.

In the matter of Swift.—Petition must be reworn to.

Ackerman vs. Davies and another; Levy vs. Gillet; Ammidown vs. Wing.—Orders granted.

Price vs. Clapp; Price vs. Clapp.—Orders refused.

Braunsdorf vs. Schimmeller.—The affidavit of Mr. Furlong is not dated.

Briggs vs. Lieb.—Judgment in foreclosure granted.

Humes vs. Baird.—Judgment granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

Butler vs. Wehle.—Extra allowance of five per cent on $2,170 80 granted, and final judgment that plaintiff is not entitled to the injunction.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith.—This is not the case of a devise in fee, subject to a power in trust, but of a devise in trust not charged but coupled with a power of sale. Is not such a power exhausted upon the termination of the trust? And was not the trustee at the time of the execution of the mortgage limited to the duty of conveying to the issue of L. S. Smith in fee? These questions, in my judgment, are by no means free from doubt, and the infants should not be precluded from raising them because of the oversight of the guardian ad litem. (4 Ed., ch. 635.) The decree must therefore be opened, with leave to the infants to file a new answer setting up the invalidity of the mortgage.

By Judge Donohue.

Loper vs. Karvos; Davis vs. Karvos.—Orders granted.

Thompson vs. Thompson.—Report of referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judges Daniels, Brady and Davis, Judge Davis dissenting.

In the matter of the petition of Bainbridge.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

The Continental National Bank vs. Adams et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Van Ranst vs. The New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Higgins vs. Murray.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works and to widen Kingsoridge road. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Mallory vs. McConnell.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

In the matter of the petition of Boehm to vacate assessment.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Kendall vs. Brin.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Dowes vs. Griswold.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs and judgment for plaintiff on verdict. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the petition of Agnew to vacate assessment on Madison avenue.—Order of Special Term reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Oberly vs. Dyckinson.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Speyer vs. Colgate.—Judgment modified as specified in opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

Campbell, administratrix, &c., vs. Hoge, impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Carpenter vs. Beare.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

De Forest vs. Farley.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Same vs. Same.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Vail et al. vs. Lane.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the New York Bridge Company to acquire lands, &c.—Proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Wood vs. Fash, executrix.—Motion for new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

River vs. Wilberley et al.—Judgment modified, as specified in opinion of Judge Brady. Order to be settled by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Walker et al., executrix, vs. Shoemaker.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Penfield, guard an, &c., vs. James.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Marsh et al vs. The First National Bank of Mobile.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Vose vs. Yulee.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Rogers, assignee, &c., vs. Schmersahl and another.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

In the matter of the petition of Furniss et al.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Leonard Bixby vs. Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Kennedy and Brandon and another.—Judgment affirmed as modified. Opinions by Judges Davis and Brady. Order to be settled by Judge Davis.

McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinions by Judges Brady and Davis. Brady dissenting.

Bush vs. Treadwell.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Weetjen et al. vs. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Injunction modified in accordance with opinion of Judge Daniels, with costs to the respective parties as stated in the opinion. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

Reid et al. vs. Martin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Burke vs. The People, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The Tenth National Bank vs. The City of New York.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Livingston, executor, vs. Strong.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wormser vs. Garvey.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Schwab vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Walker vs. The Court of Special Sessions.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Doremus vs. Williams.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mantay vs. Fletcher.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Trowbridge vs. The Commissioners of Taxes.—Proceedings reversed and assessments remitted to the Commissioners, with instructions, &c. Order to be settled by Judge Davis.

White et al. vs. Suller.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Oberlander et al. vs. Spiers et al.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Messmore vs. Black.—Order modified so as to direct reference to take proof, &c., with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Kelly vs. The Mariposa Land Company.—Order modified and affirmed as modified, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

In the matter of Levy to vacate assessment.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Waite vs. Weller.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Baxter vs. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements.—Opinion by Judge Brady.

Weyman vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Rockwell et al., executors, vs. Geery et al.—Judgment reversed and case remanded to the referee for further proceedings. Opinion to be settled by Judge Davis. Opinion of Judges Davis and Brady.

Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The American National Bank vs. Westervelt.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Mahler vs. The National Steamship Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Devlin vs. Asten.—Order reversed and mandamus ordered. Opinions by Judges Brady and Davis, Judge Davis dissenting.

The Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Insley et al.—Order affirmed, the proceedings referred to a referee to hear and determine the claims. Order to be settled by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Globons vs. Davton, Public Administrator, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce the judgment as specified in opinion, in which case affirmed as modified, without costs to either party on this appeal. Order to be settled by Judge Davis. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Smith vs. Welsh.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mason vs. Partridge.—Judgment modified as specified in opinion (if plaintiff so stipulate) and affirmed as modified, without costs of appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels.

Sawyer et al. vs. Same.—Judgment affirmed.

Kilborne et al. vs. Same.—Judgment affirmed. Same opinion.

Kuse, administrator, vs. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Pacific vs. Greenman.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Herden et al. vs. Du Bois et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Alker, Public Administrator, &c., vs. Salomon et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs and with leave to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Coulter vs. The Board of Education of the City of New York.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

In the matter of the petition of Ingraham to vacate an assessment.—Order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Cunningham vs. The People.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Embury et al.—Same vs. Same.—Judgments affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE EARLE ASSAULT.

In this court yesterday morning the case of James Duffy, charged with firing a pistol at Deputy Comptroller Earle, was on the calendar, and District Attorney Rollins said he was ready for trial. Mr. Kintzing, associate counsel for the defence, moved its postponement in consequence of the illness of the senior counsel. After considerable debate his Honor set the case down for Thursday next.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

James McGuire, who was indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to the third grade of that offence. On the night of the 23d of April the prisoner broke into the residence of Charles Wayman, No. 217 East Twenty-fourth street, and was discovered in one of the apartments. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

William Ziegler pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The indictment charged that on the night of the 27th of April he burglariously entered the lager beer saloon of Henry Kunermann, No. 864 Sixth avenue.

Daniel Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charge being that on the 3d inst. he stole a gold watch worth $60 and $10 in money from Liebrich Book.

A similar plea was accepted from John O'Neil. On the 2d of this month he stole clothing worth $30 and $20 in money, the property of Pearl & Shepherd.

Alfred Palmer, who was charged with entering the premises of Michael Bligh on the 24th of last month, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Johnson, a little boy, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to steal, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Andrew J. Fails, who was charged with stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Leopold Lasky, on Eighth avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

George O'Bryon, who on the 2d inst. stole $55 in money from the apartment of Rosetta Burns, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

ACQUITTALS.

James Lee and John Reilly were tried upon an indictment charging them with attempting to burglariously enter the grocery store of Nicholas Witschen, corner of Irving place and Eighteenth street. The evidence was slightly circumstantial and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Joseph Morgan, a longshoreman, was tried upon a charge of stealing $10 from the person of Michael Burns, in Washington street, on the 27th of last month. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The counsel for Lawrence Noonan, who was indicted and tried for complicity in the Adams Express roobery, and in whose case the jury failed to agree, moved yesterday to have his client admitted to bail in $5,000, as fixed by Recorder Hackett, whereupon the Assistant District Attorney claimed the usual notice, forty-eight hours, and the further hearing of the motion was set down for Monday next.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Wandell.

"JACK SHEPPARD" CAUGHT.

John Mahoney, whose admiring friends have given him the cognomen of "Jack Sheppard," was yesterday arraigned before Judge Wandell on a charge of grand larceny. Mahoney met an unsuspecting truckman, named Henry Dodson, who was carting a case of goods for Brewster & Mills, of No. 255 Pearl street, and request ed him to carry a case for him to the corner of Chambers street and Broadway. Arriving there, as and the truckman carried the case up three pairs of stairs. Mahoney there left him, under pretence of having forgotten the keys of the storeroom, and drove off with Dodson's truck and goods. Detective King, of the Central Office, captured Mahoney, and Judge Wandell held him in $5,000 bail to answer.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Morgan.

TRAPPED AT LAST.

For a long time past the police of the Twenty-second precinct have been perplexed in their endeavors to ferret out the perpetrators of the numerous burglaries which have lately occurred within their limits, but their efforts proved unavailing. It was reserved for Officer Devlin, of the Tenth precinct, to solve the mystery, which he did by arresting on Tuesday night, in Grand street, near the Bowery, two young men, named John McKeon, alias Gleason, of No. 402 West Forty-fourth street, and James Sutter, of No. 701 Sixth avenue. They are both under twenty years of age. Officer Devlin's attention was attracted to the youths by their manner of acting, the more so as there were two young girls in their company, whose conduct was peculiar, having watched them for some time he determined to arrest the young men, and accordingly brought them both to the Tenth precinct station house. On Thursday morning the two women who had been in their company entered the station house with delicacies for the unfortunates, and were, much to their disgust, provided with accommodations immediately in adjoining cells. The premises had been searched at the station house, and the search resulted in the discovery of gold chains, jewelry, pawn tickets, and other valuables, evidently the proceeds of a long series of raids upon householders. Yesterday morning all four were arraigned before Judge Morgan. The girls gave their names as Elizabeth Burgins, of No. 829 Ninth avenue, and Jane Halpin, of No. 548 Ninth avenue.

The detectives of the Twenty-second precinct having meantime been informed of the arrest prooured as a complainant Mr. George J. Busse, of No. 148 West Fiftieth street. Mr. Busse testified that one of the prisoners, Eliza Higgins, had been employed in his family as a domestic until the latter part of February last. Since then his premises were broken into and $200 worth of jewelry and other valuables carried off, some of which he identified as being found on the prisoners McKeon and Salter. The detective, in the course of their researches, found that the prisoners had occupied furnished rooms at No. 16 Harrison street, which seems to have been the centre of operations. The gang have evidently been carrying on their depredations for a long time before being overtaken and are held responsible for many robberies. Among the items charged to their account are the following:—Mr. A. D. Frails, No. 151 West Fifty-third street, jewelry; William Harris, No. 355 West Fifty-third street, clothing; John Scott, No. 453 West Forty-third street, clothing; William Richmond, No. 429 West Fiftieth street; Mr. Savage, No. 849 Eighth avenue, $500 worth of valuables. Judge Morgan committed all four of the prisoners in $300 bail each to answer, on the complaint of Mr. Busse.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

Before Judge Kilbreth.

A BOY THIEF.

James Foster, aged eight years, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $185, from the room of Carrie Winter Niter, No. 876 Lexington avenue. A comrade named Edward McEvoy testified that he saw the watch in Foster's possession. The accused admitted the charge, but said he had given it to another boy. He was held in default of $300 bail for trial, and McEvoy was sent to the House of Detention.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Joseph Spitzer, of No. 165 East Fifty-ninth street, a married man, was charged by Frances A. Taylor, seventeen years of age, of the same place, with having indecently assaulted her. The offence was committed in the cellar of the house, and the screams of the complainant were heard by her mother and several of the neighbors, who saw the defendant coming up from the cellar immediately thereafter. Spitzer waived an examination, and, having given $500 bail for trial at the Special Sessions, he was discharged. He denies the charge.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 7, 1875.

The day calendar for the Commission of Appeals for Monday, May 10, is as follows:—Nos. 360, 365, 366 and 341.

The Commission adjourned until Monday, at ten A. M.

GREEN'S OBSTRUCTIVENESS.

HE TRIES TO GET THE CORPORATION COUNSEL TO HAVE A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY REOPENED, BUT DOES NOT SUCCEED—A SEVERE RAP FOR THE OBSTRUCTIONIST.

The Comptroller on the 6th inst. sent a letter to the Corporation Counsel, asking him to have the judgment obtained by the publisher of the *City Record* for $20,948 34 opened, and the questions involved in the suit submitted to adjudication. Yesterday the Corporation Counsel sent Mr. Green his answer in writing. In this opinion Mr. Smith says:—"I cannot advise you that in this case there exists any defence which would justify litigation. I have not failed to consider the case in all its bearings. I again advise you that the judgment should be paid at once. That there may be no misunderstanding, I am compelled to officially apprize you that the Law Department cannot give any support or countenance to refusal to fulfil this matter. There seems to be no reason why great public evils should be hazarded in order to review the official action of Mayor Havemeyer and his associates in this case, which official action is regarded by the law officer of the city after the most careful and repeated consideration of the whole matter as plausible."

Now in assuming this opinion of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Green will, it is thought, refuse to pay the claim of the contractor until the interest on the claim shall have reached an amount equal to that of the original judgment; for though he objects to paying the principal of any amount due a city creditor he does seem to take great pleasure in paying the principal when it is heavily laden with interest.

THE UNPAID FIREMEN.

Several firemen called at the Comptroller's office yesterday to ascertain if they could not get their pay for the month of April, but were unable to get any satisfaction, as Mr. Green still holds the warrants and refuses to make out payroll warrants as the charter provides he can. Some of the men are getting desperate over the delay and threaten to make things hot for the Comptroller if he allows his stubbornness to stand between them and the payment of their grocery bills much longer. The employés of the Department of Public Works are also getting impatient, as the warrants for their pay have not yet been sent to the Mayor.

WALL STREET NOTES.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS PACIFIC AND THE CANVASS OF ITS POSSIBLE RESULTS—FRESH ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—STATEMENT OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI—CHICAGO ADVICES—THE COMING ELECTION IN THE STOCK BOARD.

The street received fresh information yesterday of the operations of the clique now controlling the market in the announcement of the election of Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, James D. Smith and Oliver Ames, of the Union Pacific direction, as directors of the Kansas Pacific in completion of a contract virtually uniting both roads. As the Kansas Pacific, which runs from Kansas City to Denver, Col., 639 miles, leases and operates the Denver Pacific Railway, which connects at Cheyenne, Wy. T., with the Union Pacific, the latter obtains a connection under its own control from Cheyenne, which is a half-way station on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden, to Kansas City, Mo. Having thus gained control of a route leading southerly, it is well understood it is not the intention to stop there in opening up a new route to the Eastern markets in addition to that via Chicago. Between Kansas City and St. Louis there runs the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, which, it is already asserted, has passed under the control of the same combination—a statement which is partly borne out by the fact that yesterday the Stock Exchange added to its free list 120,000 shares of the common stock of that road. There will only be a short interval now between the lines east of St. Louis and Chicago for the carrying of Pacific freight east to the Atlantic seaboard.

MORE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK LIST.

There were also added to regular call yesterday $25,000,000 of the first consolidated guaranteed mortgage bonds, $3,000,000 having been issued by the Ohio and Mississippi first mortgage bonds, Springfield division. The following shows

THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI

as taken from their statement:—

Capital stock, common and preferred	$24,030,000
Bonded debt	10,678,000
Debenture stock bonds	180,000
Payroll for December, 1874, payable January, 1875	104,942
Other indebtedness	231,086
Total	$35,224,029

And the following are the assets:—

Railroad and branch, including equipment, real estate, depot, buildings, machine shops, &c	$34,805,250
Cash and accounts receivable	418,778
Total	$35,224,029

And the following are the gross earnings for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1874:—

Main line and Louisville branch	$3,478,674

THE STATE CAPITAL

Passage of the Senate Bill on Removal of State Officers.

RAPID TRANSIT IN THE SENATE.

Legislation as to the Adulteration of Milk.

REGULATING PILOTAGE RATES.

ALBANY, May 7, 1875.

The Removal bills, three in number, were before the Assembly to-day, and considerable discussion ensued upon their respective merits. A few days ago the senators passed one bill giving the Governor power of suspension, and vesting trial and removal in their own body. Mr. Daly's bill proposed to give absolute power to the Governor over Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer. Mr. Wasson's proposition gave power to the Court of Appeals to sit in judgment upon State officials after charges have been submitted by the Governor. These embody the principal features of the bills.

TONE OF THE DEBATE.

The discussion lasted nearly the whole of the morning and afternoon session. Mr. Washen, Mr. Alvord and Speaker McGuire made the leading speeches in opposition to the principle of absolute removal. Messrs. Daly, Husted and Lee spoke in support of it. The arguments were able and bereft of that buncombe character which has become so prevalent in debate among members of both houses during the present session. Speaker McGuire has particularly distinguished his address, exhibiting clear, statesmanlike views of the subject. This was in strong contrast with the bitter personal antagonisms the gentleman has sometimes exhibited during the progress of former debates.

A special session from four to seven o'clock was held for the purpose of finishing the discussion. The whole time was thus occupied, and Speaker McGuire again addressed the House. Mr. T. C. Campbell and Mr. Dessar also spoke in favor of the tacy of Mr. Daly's measure. It was plainly to be seen, however, from the start that the Senate bill was the favorite of the three propositions. Scathing remarks were made by the gentleman supporting the measure against the position of the Senate Governor with power to remove officials elected by the people on the same ticket with himself. When the debate was concluded, Mr. Daly moved to substitute his bill for that passed by the Senate. Some twenty-four other motions, together with the individual members of the House present, voted against this proposition, and the Senate bill then came up on its final passage. Every member in the House, with the exception of Mr. Davis, of Washington, voted in favor of the bill, and it was declared lost. Thus ended the protracted fight on this important measure, which had taken up, in connection with the Inspectors' bill, probably three weeks' exclusive attention of the Legislature.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Common Council Rapid Transit bill having passed the Senate, came down to the House today, and, on motion of Mr. Husted, was ordered to a third reading. Some needed amendments to the bill were made in the House to-day, the most important being that which prohibits the construction of a rapid transit road on the Bowery avenue. This amendment is inserted in connection with the prohibition already specified as to operating a road either on Broadway or the Fifth Avenue Fifty-ninth street.

ADULTERATION OF MILK IN NEW YORK CITY.

Much complaint has been made of late in New York of the adulteration of milk by dealers. This is an important subject that should not be taken up in the time of the session. Mr. Husted, however, has

RAPID TRANSIT.

Survey of the Different Schemes Already Proposed.

THEIR SCOPE EXPLAINED.

What Was To Be Done and What Not Done.

Diversity of Plans to Solve the Problem.

Ever since the discussion began, a number of years ago, upon the need of the people of New York for the means to travel rapidly from end to end of our city, there have been numerous charters granted to corporations organized ostensibly to build rapid transit railways of all kinds—elevated, depressed or entirely underground. Some of these charters were, undoubtedly, not meant to be carried into operation. They were procured by clever operators simply to dupe the people who clamored for rapid transit, and, by opposing well-meant schemes, they were intended to delay, or even prevent altogether, the accomplishment of the means of travelling speedily up and down town. Of all the charters which have been granted by the Legislature for the construction of elevated or underground railroads only one has been carried out, which is the one owned by the

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,

whose road is now operating from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street. One other company, the Metropolitan Transit, claims to have preserved a title to rights under its charter, having built some kind of a buttress at Broadway and Morris street, which it assumes to be a *bona fide* evidence of having begun its work. Whether it can retain its privileges will probably be a matter of debate if the Senate passes Mr. Prince's General Railroad bill and that instrument becomes a law. The Assembly approved of that scheme on Tuesday, but amended the bill, on the motion of Mr. Hess, by inserting a clause to repeal the charters hitherto granted to ostensible rapid transit companies unless actual work toward the construction of a railroad has been begun. It is interesting to learn how many charters have been granted, and the names of the railway corporations which, though they be dead already, are not definitely and finally declared to be out of existence. Somewhat more than a month ago the Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of the Assembly, sent to that body a statement of the names and numbers of rapid transit railway companies organized under the General Railroad act, or under special charters. This report also embraced the dates upon which the articles of incorporation of the companies were filed, the names of their incorporators and the routes marked out for them. The following is an abridgment of the report referred to.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

This company was organized under the general act of April 2, 1850, and its articles of association were filed March 22, 1864. Its route was to be through a tunnel beginning at the Battery, following a line near Broadway to Thirty-fourth street, thence under or near Sixth avenue to or near Central Park, from where two branches were to run, one to a place at or near the Harlem Railroad, another to a place at or near the Hudson River Railroad.

The corporators of the Metropolitan Railroad Company were:—Jonathan Sturges, Simeon B. Chittenden, Danford H. Barney, John J. Cisco, William H. Osborn, Luther C. Clark, John T. Agnew, Uriel A. Murdoch, Samuel Marsh, Francis Skiddy, John Taylor Johnston, Nehemiah Knight, Edwards Pierrepont, David Dows, Abel A. Low, Nathaniel Marsh, James B. Johnston, Samuel Sloan, Edward Jones, William Kelly, John J. Astor, Jr.; Moses Taylor, Isaac Bell, Robert S. Hone, Henry F. Vail, Charles H. Russell, Sheppard Gardy, William R. Kirkland, Edmund T. Gibson, John J. Phelps, Sidney Webster, Henry V. Foor, James Boyce, Henry B. Wilbore, John Lowery, George A. Townsend, William Butler Duncan, John H. Wainwright, Edward S. Jaffray, James T. Sanford, William E. Dodge, Jr.; Charles Lainer, James F. D. Lanier, Edward C. Brodhead, George Bliss, Willis Blackstone, Wilson G. Hunt, Courtland Palmer, Elisha Riggs and Thomas Slocomb.

THE WEST SIDE AND YONKERS

Patent Railway Company. Articles of association for this railway were formed under chapter 267, laws of 1866, and filed July 26, 1866. Turs corporation is now known familiarly as "The Greenwich Street Elevated Railway." The route originally mapped out for it was from the southerly extremity of this city, northerly, with one or more lateral or parallel branches, to the village of Yonkers. The original corporators of the company were Messrs. William H. Appleton, John R. Hall, W. S. Gurnee, John Perkins, Frank Work, Robert Turner, S. M. Pettingill, Isaac Scott, David Crawford, Jr.; John T. Yelverton, F. T. James, Moses A. Hoppock and Charles T. Harvey.

Some difficulties arose within the original corporation, a resort was had to legal aid, and the title and interest were sold to the present holders of those privileges. Yet, after the lapse of time did not cease, and they continue up to the present time, so that the present controllers of the Greenwich street elevated railway seem not to have the exact right to extend the road to the Harlem River without renewed authority from the Legislature.

The Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, and the East Side and New Rochelle Patent Railway Company were both organized under provisions like those under which the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway company was formed. They had the same incorporators as the last-named corporation. Their routes were never denitnely mapped out.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Articles of association for this route were formed under the general act of April 2, 1850, and filed October 4, 1866. Its routes were meant to be between the South ferry and the Harlem Railroad bank of the Harlem River, and between the Battery and Sixty-fourth street. This not very clear statement of the lines of the railway was afterwards explained to mean that the main line of the railway was to be through a tunnel under Broadway, while two branches were to run—one to terminate at or near the Hudson River Railroad and the other at or near the Harlem River Railroad. The following were the corporators of this company:—George Griswold, Joel Wolfe, Henry A. Smythe, James Boorman Johnston, William W. Gilbert, Henry F. Vail, Robert Lenox Belmont, William Butler Duncan, George A. Thorne, Robert B. Irrie, William Smith, John Thompson, William R. Purdy, Thomas Reed, John F. Winslow, John A. Griswold, John P. Yelverton, Asa F. Robbins, Hugh Bowlley Wilson, George L. Morris, Ephraim A. Searle, Charles F. Munson, John Sedgwick, Roderick Wellington Cameron, Jr., Hayward, William Fullerton, William Marshall, Joan V. Ia. Pruyn.

UNION PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

This company was formed under the general act of April, 1850, by articles of association filed December 24, 1866. Its route was to be from the city of Brooklyn, under the East River, to or near the City Hall, New York city; thence to the Battery and across the Hudson River, while a grand trunk line was to run from the City Hall, in this city, to the southwesterly side of the Harlem River, at or near High Bridge. The names of the corporators of this grand railway were:—Samuel Marsh, James H. Benedict, Charles E. Milner, Martin Phuto, D. Crawford, Jr.; George Denison, S. M. Pettingill, George L. Trask, S. C. Thompson, R. T. Underhill, James R. Lemup, James W. Elwell, A. S. Barnes, John W. Kirk, Henry W. Taylor, Charles T. Harvey, Erastus Corning, Jr.

NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Articles of association for this company were formed under the general act of April 2, 1850, and filed December 5, 1871. This company was intended to operate a "gridiron" system of railways. It was to have three trunk lines through the western, central and eastern sections of this city, the first two of which were to run through Westchester into Putnam, while the last was to end at Portchester, in Westchester county. Besides these, other lines were meant to extend across this city and the two upper counties and tapping the trunk lines. The corporators of the company were:—David Dows, D. S. Barnes, A. H. Barney, E. C. Delavan, Harvey Kennedy, John Howard Cowing, Francis H. Tows, W. L. Oakley, John D. Mairs, George C. Martin, J. C. Barney, William Goddard, Noah T. Nowlan, William W. Taylor, Aug. Hull, J. B. Cowing, George H. Marvin, Charles H. Marvin, Tasker Howard Marvin, Daniel W. Wyman, Frederick A. Foster, Alfred C. Barnes, James R. Lemup, William D. Scott, Milton Courtright.

HUDSON TUNNEL RAILROAD.

The articles of association for this company were formed under the general act and filed May 22, 1873. The object of this association was simply to construct a tunnel beneath the Hudson River. The corporators of the company were D. C. Haskin, William Martin, Theodore F. Wood, L. C. Vogler, George F. Seward, T. W. Park, C. Goddard, A. C. Foster, William J. Osborn, C. H. Dewing, G. H. Clowes, A. A. Sllover, George Miller, John F. Ward, Albert B. Gibbs, William M. Force, L. M. Price, J. C. Tucker, James S. Westrored, Ira A. Kess, George A. Thayer, David Crocker, James S. Suttman, J. W. Haskin, A. L. Robert.

The Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company of New York and the Hudson tunnel railroad Company of New Jersey are consolidated and articles filed May 19, 1874.

NEW YORK CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

This company was organized under chapter 230, Laws of 1868. The route was marked out as east of Broadway and west of Chatham street and the Bowery, from the City Hall to Ninth street; thence along Fourth avenue, thence to Madison avenue by way of Twenty-third street, thence to Harlem River, and easterly and westerly along that body of water. The corporators of t is Underground Railway Company were:—W. Butler Duncan, William Ogden, George Griswold, James Boorman Johnston, George D. Cragin, James M. Brown, Edwin Dodge, S. W. Hopkins, E. R. Bell, J. S. Thayer, Clarence S. Brown, Henry E. Davis, Julius F. Cheeseboro, W. W. Huntington, D. M. Hildreth, J. S. Schultz, Henry W. Slocum, Horace Deming, John Phillips, Everett H. Kimbark, Bryan Lawrence, Joseph Dixson, Eugene Bissell, Henry Marshall, Edwin J. McKee, Royal N. Torrey, Thomas Canary, William Johnson, Bernard Kelly, William C. Squier, John Fitch, Edward C. Byrne, Henry Smith, Benjamin Weed, Edward Coles, Daniel S. Jewett, Ezra Clark, Jr., Isaac Bell and John T. Conover.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN IRON TUBULAR TUNNEL.

This company was organized under chapter 550, Laws of 1868. This company simply intended to construct a tunnel under the East River, to join two points, one between Montague street and Hudson avenue, in Brooklyn, and the other between Wall and Jackson streets, in this city. The name of the company was changed to "The New York Tunnel Company" by chapter 253 of the Laws of 1869, and its time for beginning was delayed by chapter 419 of the Laws of 1873. The original corporators of the company were:—Silas C. Herring, George Hadwell, Edward Ferguson, Richard Riley, James R. Floyd, William C. Higgins, Hugh Murray, Simon Guiterman, Joel A. Fithian, William Garrett, G. Sloan Holden, John H. Johnston, Joseph Monteath, Daniel Walsh, Oliver Coles, Jacob S. Davies, Patrick G. Maloney, Arthur W. Benson, William P. Johnson, Charles W. Whily, John Murray, Cornelius Corson, J. E. Van Horn, John Cox, George Osgood, Jacob M. Long, William A. Smith, John J. Bradt, James H. Wood, T. C. Smith, Francis McCabe, Edward C. Byrne, Robert H. Watson, Charles Kaiser, Jr., Ezra Clark, Jr.; John Quinn, Charles H. Davis, Martin Fullerton, John Hayes, John Sheldon, Edwin M. Baldwin, James P. Sanders, John McGroarty, John Scott, G. W. Palmer, N. Bates, Jr.; Ashnel N. Cole, Jesse Coggswell, Delano C. Calvin, William C. Payne.

BEACH PNEUMATIC TRANSIT.

This company was organized under chapter 842, Laws of 1865, by articles of incorporation in secretary of State's office, August 29, 1868. Under chapter 180 of the Laws of 1873 this company was authorized to build and operate an underground railway for passengers and freight, having a route from the Battery, or Bowling Green, under Broadway, to Central Park; also a branch line from Madison square, under Madison avenue, to and connecting with the main line. By chapter 400 of the Laws of 1874, the name of this corporation was changed to "The Broadway Underground Railway Company."

A VIADUCT LINE.

The New York Railway Company (viaduct) was organized under chapter 300, Laws of 1871. Its route was laid out from Chambers street, New York, between Broadway and Chatham street, through the blocks and across streets to Houston or Bleecker street; thence two divergent lines—one northeasterly, through blocks and across streets and avenues to the Harlem River—another northwesterly, by devious ways, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek at Kingsbridge. This was what was known as the "Ring" road, and its corporators were:—Peter B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, Jr.; Hugh Smith, Richard B. Connolly, Forbes Holland, Shepherd F. Knapp, John J. Serrell, Leopold Kohlitz, James J. Burnett, William R. Travers, George A. Osgood, José F. Navarro, William R. Dyer, Peter Cooper, Charles Banks, Alexander E. Seward, Rafael Trapiello, James G. Bennett, August Belmont, Samuel T. Francis, Simeon B. Chittenden, Manton Marble, Luther Farwell, Wilson G. Hunt, Horace Greeley, John N. Knapp, John T. Agnew, Charles A. Dana, Sidney Kent, Stevenson Hilton, Robert L. Stuart, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr.; John McB. Davidson, John Cox, Cornelius Corson, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Richard A. Storrs, John B. Trevor, Alfred S. Diddle, Alanson S. Page, William A. Booth, John Taylor Johnson, Sturtevant J. Moore, John J. Astor, Levi P. Morton, Stephen North, Oswald Ottendorfer, Addison G. Rice, Richard M. Martien, James Turner, Charles A. Donnady, Walter Cutting, Charles Parker, James R. Coleman, Edward B. Wesley, Terence Farley, Henry Smith, Charles M. Morgan, William Turnbull, George B. Alley, George M. Van Nort, William Cook, N. A. Weatherby, E. S. Willard, L. C. Smith, James M. Sweeny, James M. MacGregor, Edward H. Tracy, Gustave Herter, William T. Blodgett, Bernard Kelly, Walter Roche, Henry N. Smith, Walter Leonard, William Cauldwell, Edward J. Shandley, Henry Chamberlain, Philip H. Jones, Jr.; Philo Remington, William E. King, Charles E. Loew, Charles H. Horton, John F. Moffett, Henry C. Jones, William G. Farcos, William H. Rice, James B. Swain, Charles S. Brown, Alfred H. Abby, John T. Conover.

NEW YORK CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

This company was organized under chapter 834 of the Laws of 1872. This is the name of the much talked of Vanderbilt Underground Railroad, which Commodore Vanderbilt has announced he will build himself. The general route was planned from the easterly side of the City Hall Park, by several turns and twists, to the Bowery, at Bayard street, thence, generally, under the Bowery to Astor place, thence under the easterly half of the avenue to a point between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, to the track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The corporators of this road were Cornelius Vanderbilt and associates.

GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

This company was organized under chapter 885 of Laws of 1872. Route first designated by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Henry G. Stebbins, Major General Q. A. Gilmore, sheppard Knapp, Chester A. Arthur and General John A. Dix, but changed by chapter 837 of the Laws of 1873. Under the original charter of the company, its rights and privileges would have been lost if part of its road was not finished by the coming June—next month. The Legislature of last year, however, gave the company six months more to complete its railway, and the right to extend its contemplated structure through, over and along Sixth avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street. The corporators of the Gilbert Company were:—George B. Grinnell, E. W. Van Voorhis, Elisha A. Packer, Rufus H. Gilbert, William Forster, Jr.; Henry J. Davison, Bennett Forbes, M. O. Davidson, E. Sanford Bowlin W. Gilbert.

The Three-tier Railway.

The Metropolitan Transit Company, known also as the Three-tier Railway, was organized under the general act of April 2, 1850, and the articles of association were filed February 23, 1867. Its railways were to be built underground, on the surface, and elevated. Its route was at first designated as from the eastern side of the Battery to a point between Broadway and Greenwich street, thence in a direct line to Fifty-ninth street; thence branching east and west to intersect the tracks of the Hudson River and the Harlem Railway Companies, and, finally, to strike the Harlem River at High Bridge and Harlem. The original corporators of this association were:—James B. Swain, Edwin W. Serrill, Fred. S. Littlejohn, Lemuel B. Clark, E. Delafield, Jr.; Hezekiah Waldo, J. Daggett Hunt, A. V. Stout, C. Swackbamer, William Orton, Daniel Adams, Jr., Ingham Corvell, Jr.; F. Cleveland, Henry W. Johnson, Chellis D. Jones, John Cox, Jr.,

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

20 WEST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best city reference.

20 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good cook in a private boarding house or private family; no objection to coarse washing; good city references.

20 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

34 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., rear.—A woman as first class cook; hotel or boarding house; city or country; or to go out by the day.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A cook and first class laundress or general housework in a small private family; two days' city reference from last place.

112 8TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—AN American woman to do cooking or housework, washing and ironing; city reference.

116 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; best city reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESpectable woman as good cook in a private family or an excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—TWO respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would do the work of a small family between them; references from last employers.

123 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook; no objection to a nice, private house; good references. Call from 9 till 4. Ring bell 9.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; has no objection to a private boarding house and is willing to go a short distance in the country; good city and country reference.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to light house work; good city reference.

144 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class cook; willing to assist in the washing; has a little boy 12 years old who could make himself useful.

150 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies and dessert; city reference. Call for two days.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 8.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts of all kinds; no objection to hotel or boarding house; city reference from last employer.

206 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO SISTERS, ONE AS plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; well used to children; best reference.

234 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or as laundress.

236 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

264 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist with washing; good city reference.

306 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; is an excellent bread and pastry maker; good city reference.

326 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to a boarding house; reference.

341 WEST 40TH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

361 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—COOK, laundress and housekeeper; no objection; and for lady maid. All can be seen on Friday and Saturday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock.

428 EAST 13TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; four years' city references.

488 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT, experienced cook in a private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

16 GANSEVOORT ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamber work and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

100 WEST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; unexceptionable city references; none but a private family.

109 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber work in a small private family, or take care of children; best reference.

111 WEST 15 H ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable person as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country.

113 WEST 27TH ST.—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with the washing; references.

115 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 18 YEARS old, as chamber work and waitress or to take care of children; no objection to the country.

123 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid; would assist with washing; no objection to a nice, private boarding house. Call from 9 till 4. Ring bell 9.

131 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR BACK.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer or laundress alone in a private family; no objection to the country; Staten Island preferred; no notes answered; good reference.

144 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid and waitress; references. Call for two days.

156 WEST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT to do chamberwork or housework; no objection to assist with children; city or country; reference.

200 MADISON AV., (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing if required; references; six years' reference from last place.

204 W[illegible] 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress is willing and obliging; good city reference; city or country.

244 WEST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as parlormaid; best city reference.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; private family or private boarding house; best city reference.

312 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse in a small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference.

317 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good reference.

361 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or waiting or as regular laundress. Wishes to go with a family to the country or seashore; good city reference.

709 6TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS., IN the candy store.—A competent chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; Jewish preferred; best city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

32 1ST ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, ROOM 4.—AN AC-complished young widow as housekeeper in an elderly gentleman's family of means. Mrs. CURRELL.

108 ORCHARD ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; in a widower's family preferred. Inquire for Mrs. DU MONTE.

326 WEST 16TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF prepossessing appearance and refined manners as housekeeper in a widower's family; does not object to work; very fond of children; best reference from last place; none but first class parties need apply; no objection to the country. Call for three days on SPRINGFIELD.

A WIDOW LADY, EDUCATED, DESIRES A SITUAtion as housekeeper for a widower or single person; no objection to care for an invalid. Address Mrs. F., WRIGHT, Lewiston, Maine.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or to take charge of linen department. Address H. M. H., box 142 Herald office.

Laundresses.

6 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer for two days, the family going to Europe.

107 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting and polishing; no objection to a small private boarding house; several years' city reference. Call or address.

118 CLASS LAUNDRESS, WISHES LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing at her own house; boarders; best city reference.

123 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; no objection to a nice, private boarding house; good references. Call from 9 till 4. Ring bell 9.

136 WEST 27TH ST.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS wishes washing for her home; linen, muslins, &c., done in first class style; prompt and reliable; give her a trial.

137 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM L.—A respectable colored woman wishes family washing by the month or week.

139 WEST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; best references. Mrs. EDWARDS.

215 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family; three years' reference from last place.

217 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A WOMAN wishes washing and ironing and housecleaning. ROSETTA SMITH.

219 EAST 38TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A REspectable widow to go out washing by the day or week.

229 EAST 46TH ST.—WANTED, WASHING FOR a single gentlemen or families, by a woman of 12 years' experience; best city reference.

260 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR OVER DYER'S.—A colored laundress wishes the washing of a few families or ladies and gentlemen; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Mrs. A. B. WRIGHT.

278 3D AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., IN the store.—A first class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent in her work; best city reference.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A young woman as first class laundress; city or country; best city references.

406 7TH AV., NEAR 32D ST, ROOM 10.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes washing or washing by the day or week; understands the business.

425 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do housecleaning or washing by day or week; references.

642 2D AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day washing, cleaning or housekeeping, or any kind of work. Apply on top floor, front.

853 2D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A thorough laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

896 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—THE WASHING OF one or two families by an honest, industrious woman; good reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and ruffling; three years' city reference from last place. Address LAUNDRESS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Nurses, &c.

112 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse; will do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address.

150 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable Protestant girl as nurse; willing and obliging; no objections to travel with a lady for the summer; excellent city reference.

152 25 AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse; is willing to do some light housework; reference, if required, from her last employer. Call or address for two days.

204 WEST 34TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as nurse; has had twenty years' experience; is sure to an invalid lady or young children and to do plain sewing; city or country; city reference.

205 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable young lady in a private family as nurse and seamstress; lately landed from England.

216 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse; with excellent milk; recommended by present employer; can be seen.

235 EAST 47TH ST.—AN INDUSTRIOUS AND EXperienced young girl to take care of children and do upstairs or to her light work in a good, kind family; unexceptionable references. Call or address.

246 WEST 47TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman, with a fresh supply of milk, has a baby five weeks old, as nurse in a private family; no objection to the country.

250 WEST 45TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse; fully understands the care of children from birth; is a good plain sewer and a nice fine washer; good city reference.

301 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL SPEAKING German and English fluently as maid or nurse; no objection to traveling or going to Europe; best city reference. Address M. K.

333 EAST 20TH ST.—A LADY, HAVING LOST HER baby, wishes to procure a situation for a most reliable, faithful woman as wet nurse; was three months old. Can be seen at her own house, from 9 to 6 o'clock, for a week.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A respectable woman to accommodate; thoroughly responsible and trustworthy English Protestant as nurse, whom she has known for years; polite and every way obliging. Apply at 345 6th av., saturday.

445 4TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; would assist in chamberwork; speaks French, German and a little English; good city reference.

660 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RE-spectable healthy young widow, who has lost her baby, as wet nurse; has abundance of milk; is willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

605 1ST AV., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS, BACK.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk; is willing to go to the country.

709 6TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS., IN the candy store.—A competent chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; Jewish preferred; best city reference.

1,405 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 36TH ST., IN THE fancy store.—An experienced Protestant woman as nurse's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; city reference.

A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; WOULD LIKE TO GO with a family to Europe; can speak German and English. Address GERMAN, box 177 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO WITH a respectable family to Europe as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; good references. Address Miss M. P., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

Waitresses, &c.

39 WEST 36TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as waitress; no objection to a little fine washing.

136 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress and chambermaid; city or country; city reference. Call for two days.

258 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A girl as first class waitress; ten and two years' city reference.

Miscellaneous.

290 EAST 2D ST.—A LADY'S MAID WANTS to travel with a family going to Europe, for any length of time required. Address for two days.

405 EAST 17TH ST., ONE PAIR OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to work.

424 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed; is willing to work; no objection to the country.

A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WISHING TO GO TO Newark, would like a situation as waiting maid or child's nurse. A letter addressed to A. WAGNER, Herald office, will receive attention.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW OF EDUCATION and refinement (no children), a position as companion or housekeeper; no objection to traveling; best reference. Address box 4,839 Post office, New York.

Intelligence Offices.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—Families, hotels and all others supplied with reliable capable help; good cooks, housekeepers and German girls, &c.; city or country. 138 Sixth avenue.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY, WITH EXCELLENT CITY REFERENCES, would take a position as teacher of French and English in exchange for Board, in city or country. Address INSTRUCTION, box 114 Herald office.

FRENCH VARNISHING DONE—FURNITURE OR any kind of woodwork, in or out of the house, by a lady of this city; perfect satisfaction. Call on or address MRS. GREEN, 20 21 av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN OR SCOTCH GIRL, CAPABLE OF DOing washing, ironing and cooking well for small family, at Mrs. RANDALL'S, 334 8th av.

A.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in private boarding house; must be willing and obliging; city reference required. None others call from 10 to 3 o'clock. No. 144 West 14th st.

A NEAT LITTLE GIRL OR BOY, TO WAIT ON door, to go home at night. Call to-day and on Monday, at No. 54 West 37th st. Dr. REYNOLDS.

HELP WANTED.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at No. 156 East 39th st., between 2d and 3th avs. basement.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESPECTable woman as laundress and chambermaid; best city references required. Apply at No. 745 5th av.

WANTED.—A GIRL HAVING GOOD REFERENCES and willing to go to the country, to cook, wash and iron; wages $6. Apply this day at No. 35 Park avenue, New York city, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED LADY, UNDER 40, who speaks Spanish and English, to accompany a lady; must give best of reference. Address, stating salary, &c., A. P. C., box 148 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAID TO AN ELDERLY LADY, those competent to nurse in sickness, of good bodily strength and possessing satisfactory recommendation may address S. E. G., box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go to the country; good references required. Apply at room 13, Everett House, between 10 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork; must be a good washer and ironer; in a small family, without children; good city reference required. Call at 342 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST IN washing and ironing. Inquire at 113 East 60th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—GIRLS TO PASTE ON BELTS; ALSO some to sew on buckles. NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY, 128 Church st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, FROM 10 TO 14 YEARS old, to live in the country a short distance in the country; a good comfortable home. Apply at 139 East 4th st., room 10.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN. APPLY to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie streets.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY, AT A SALARY of $30 per month, to receive subscribers to a new religious Paper; members of a church only engaged; house rent in Brooklyn. Address COMPETENT, box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—AT 52 WEST 18TH ST., A GIRL, 13 OR 14 years old, to take care of an infant. Call, with references, between 9 and 11 this morning.

WANTED—A NEAT, PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE young French or American girl as lady's maid and seamstress; one understanding dressmaking and hairdressing preferred. Address, stating age and full particulars, G., box 1,986 Post office, New York.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH, GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl as first class child's nurse and seamstress; one who understands her business thoroughly; best city reference required. Call at No. 240 Madison avenue, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in an American family. 368 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer; nice, neat and tidy; good reference; wages $14 a month. Call at basement door, No. 123 West Thirty-second street, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, WITH CITY reference and thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 8 West 4TH st., after 4 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; city references required. Apply, from 9 till 11 A. M. Saturday, at 28 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH GOOD city reference, to do the wash and iron in a small private family, at 117 East 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AND TO DO chamberwork for a private family; reference required. Call at No. 12 East 16th st.

WANTED—FUR FINISHER—A LADY WITH THOROugh knowledge of lining mufts, boas and sacques, and capable of cutting silks; steady employment guaranteed. Address A. C., BURKHARDT & CO., Cincinnati Ohio. We give as reference Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, and J. S. Cohen & Co., 53 Greenwich street, New York.

43 2D ST., HOBOKEN, THREE BLOCKS FROM ferry.—A neat, tidy young woman to do housework for a widower's family of two; wages, $[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BAKER—PER, HAVING THREE YEARS' EXPERIence in first class places, wants a position; salary moderate; can refer to present and former employers' address RELIABLE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, WANTS A PLACE AS private servant, to a gentleman or family, to travel; three and a half years' references from last employer. Address F. FRANZ, 78 Ninth Avenue, Jersey City.

A GENTLEMAN COPYIST IS OPEN TO AN ENgagement on limited terms, provided he shall have the privilege of working at his own residence. Address ALPHA, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FARMER AND WIFE WANT SItuation; no children; wife willing to help in the hands; also dairy if needed; both Scotch. Apply, by letter, for three days, A. S., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN AND WIFE wish situations; man as first class waiter, and wife as first class cook; city or country; best city references. Call at 225 West 42d st.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OLD, DESIRES A POSItion in a wholesale or commission business; salary no object. Address box 115 Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or boarding house. Call on or address WILLIAM BARTINDALE, 129 West 26th st., second floor front.

A YOUNG ACTIVE BELGIAN WISHES A SITUAtion as second waiter or footman; speaks French and English; best references. Address BELGIAN, 722 7th av.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES A SITUATION as valet or waiter in a private family; willing to travel; good city references. Apply W. P., 329 8th av.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family or a boarding house. Call at or address No. 139 West 34th st., room 4.

JANITOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal house painter, glazier, &c. married and without encumbrance; or would work for an owner of property; first class city reference and security. Address K., box 145 Herald office.

MALE NURSE, EXPERIENCED, WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel; best city references. Address M. R., box 139 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a single young man; has the best of city reference. 223 East 29th st. M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable young man; first class reference; no objection to the country. Address W. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

144 WEST 40TH ST.—A COLORED MAN WANTS A situation as waiter or coachman; good city references.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SITUATION IN A BUSINESS HOUSE OR FACtory wanted, by a young man of 24; can speak Spanish and French; is lively, industrious, willing and not afraid of work. Address INDUSTRIOUS, box 171 Herald office.

AN OFFER FOR A PERMANENT POSITION, WITH liberal salary, to a white goods salesman, competent to take full charge of stock. Address S. T., box 126 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, A THOROUGH AND EXPEricenced bookkeeper, desires employment. Address W. F. W., Herald office.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED TO TAKE ENTIRE charge. Forward application, Post office box 58, New Rochelle, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, UNDERSTANDING BOOKkeeping thoroughly, and who speaks and writes English, German and French, desires a situation; salary moderate; unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, F. T., box 167 Herald office.

A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER, HAVING LARGE business experience, would like to make an engagement, either for the whole or part of his time; references All. Address D. B., box 147 Herald office.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED—FOR OCCASIONAL night work at an uptown office; fireman preferred. Address in handwriting, O. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AUCTIONEER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS A furniture and crockery line. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at 221 East 116th st.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 331 AND 333 6TH AV., WANT an A1, pushing white goods salesman; one with the capacity of taking charge of stock will be liberally dealt with. Apply by letter, or personally, giving references and date and place of last employment.

CASHIER WANTED—IN A LEATHER FINDING store; salary, at first, $10 a week. Address PROMPT, box 139 Herald office.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—TWO FIRST class hands, for dress goods department; also one for the hosiery, at A. FIELD'S, corner Grand and Chrystie st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, familiar with city retail trade; must be well recommended. Written offers, stating attainments and salary, may be directed to JOHN FABER, 999 6th av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE A THOROUGH pharmacist and understand German. Address N. O., Herald Uptown Branch office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE GRADUATED, speaking English, fully capable of taking charge of a first class drug store. Address, with references, W. R., box 125 Herald office.

GET YOUR PRINTING FROM THE METROPOLItan PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway

ROGERS & ORR BROS., 183 8TH AV., WANT THORough and competent saleswomen for the hosiery and fancy department.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST CLASS wholesale grocery house as travelling salesman; any house wishing to do a Western business in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri will address the advertiser, who has a very extensive acquaintance in these states and can command a large and profitable trade; salary not less than $2,000 and travelling expenses paid; best New York, Chicago and Quincy references given. Address J. K. EDWARDS, 167 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Have a large trade in syrups, teas, spices, &c., &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant bookkeeper, entry or shipping clerk; unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A packing box factory. Address SALESMAN, Post office box 4,076.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A young man; eight years' city reference. Call on or address Mr. J. MUIRHEAD, Broadway Hotel, 422 st. and Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; 5 years' reference. Address, for two days, H. B., No. 2,123 1st av., corner 109th street.

AS COACHMAN—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; a Scotchman preferred; city or country; willing and obliging; good references. Address L., box 207 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS GARDENER WANTED—BY A Scotchman, who knows the sort of flowers used by New York florists and how to grow them; also vegetables that will pay to grow; a sure way to make money. Address, for one week, JAMES HEPBURN, Westchester Village first class.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; best city reference; no objection to go to any part of the states. Address F. R. J., box 176 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A competent man; married; can give the best city reference. Call on or address BROWN, No. 111 West 23d st.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as groom or coachman in the city or country; first class reference. Call on or address G. W. J., 28 West 41st st., stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who has lived 15 years' references. Address M. WISON, 730 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and trustworthy. Call on or address 19 Bowling Green. Steerage office, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building).

A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best city references. Call at 115 East 22d st.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, NO encumbrances, wants a situation as coachman or groom; five years' references. Call on or address G. W. S., 152 West 24th st.

A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) WISHES A SITUAtions gardener and useful man; no encumbrance; can thresh and take care of horses; good reference. Address T. F., box 102 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be seen at the house, 113 East 60th st. Address O. M., box 158 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COLORED MAN AND WIFE WISH A SITUATION; man as gardener and to make himself generally useful around the house; wife as cook, washer and ironer. Call at or address 144 West 29th st.

EXPERIENCED GARDENERS WANTED—AT FIFTH Avenue Floral Establishment, No. 545 5th av.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED.—WILL BE found a thoroughly competent gardener and farman; farmer; sober and trustworthy; age 35; married; one child; best reference. Address J. D., box 167 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED.—SINGLE; understands the business in all departments; has had extensive practical work; city reference. Address GARDENER, box 140 Herald office.

GARDENER WANTED—MUST UNDERSTAND HIS business thoroughly; management of hot and cold graperies, conservatory, vegetables, &c.; take care of one cow and some poultry. Address, with references, box 2 895 Post office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted—by first class coachman and vegetable gardener of the highest order; one child; best reference. Address P. O. K., box 199 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; three years' best reference. Call on or address J. D., 4 East 33d st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE and garden; can milk and be generally useful; good reference. Address B. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A first class man, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference required. Call on or address, for two days, M. G., 47 West 18th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single colored man; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call on or address W. F., No. 144 5th avenue.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

O'NEILL'S ROMANY KNITTING, 1,194 AVENUE A, want agreeable, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate hands; steady men and women, under 25, for baths and office; employment quite amicable, healthy, and in the direct line of medical instruction.

A BARTENDER WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business; none other need apply; best city reference required. N.—No Sunday trade. Apply at 21 Adams st., Brooklyn.

A.—BEECHER, BESSIE, ELIZABETH, TILTON, 16 vignette lithograph card Pictures. You can make money selling them. 25 cents capital to start. Frankfort House, 202 William street.

AGENTS—FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS FOR A specialty; money made rapidly selling our Chromos and Novelties; greatest variety in the city; largest commission allowed. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 292 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A STOCKBROKER'S OFFICE. Applications, with responsible recommendations and references required. No. 1 Nassau st., room 12. Also a Mann's health lifter.

FIREMAN WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO attend a stationary boiler, and make himself generally useful. Address with references, FIREMAN, box 96 New York Post office.

MONEY MADE EASILY.—FIFTY MORE CANVASsers for new, rush sewer. Patent Common sense Adjustable Knife Cleaner; samples $1; sizable. Portable, new; gentlemen to-day; ladies Monday. 85 Nassau st., room 10.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—MUST BE NEAT, WELL recommended, and live with parents in New York; salary $4 50 per week. Address box 254 Post office.

WANTED—IN A HAT STORE, A SMART, HONEST boy, between 15 and 20 years of age. Call at 378 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT AND ACTIVE BOY, BEtween 9 and 12 years of age, to live on a place a few miles from the city. Address, in own handwriting, WESTFIELD, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN IN A COMMIssion business; first class references required; state age, salary and references. Address NOODY F., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO INTRODUCE A NEW ARticle, as staple as flour. Apply, after 9, corner Third av. and Twelfth st., under Putnam Hall.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RELIABLE, competent Protestant man as waiter and to make himself generally useful; must have good city reference, but those having good references, where the parties may be seen, need call saturday and Monday till 1 o'clock P. M., at 84 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A WHITE STEERAGE COOK, FOR THE United States steamer Tennessee. Apply on board, at the Navy Yard.

WANTED—A WARDROOM STEWARD FOR THE United States steamer Tennessee; must come well recommended. Apply on board, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (ABOUT 19) AS ASSIStant porter in a silk and ribbon house; also a boy of 17 or 18 to keep stock and be generally useful. Address S. & C., box 2,010 Post office.

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